

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

No 18—1856.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The Next MEETING will be held at CHELTENHAM, commencing on August 6, 1856, under the Presidency of Professor DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S., &c.
The Reception Room will be in the Rotunda, Montpellier.
Notices of Communications intended to be read to the Association, accompanied by a statement whether the author will be present at the Meeting, may be addressed to John Phillips, M.A., F.R.S., Assistant General Secretary, Magdalen Bridge, Oxford or to Captain Robertson, Richard Beamish, Esq., F.R.S., and J. West Huggill, Esq., Local Secretaries, Cheltenham.
JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.
6, Queen Street Place, Upper Thames Street, London.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is now open. Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock) One Shilling. Catalogue 6d.
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.—The GALLERY with a Collection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS and by MODERN ARTISTS, is Open daily from Ten to Six. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East, (close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace, daily from 9 till dusk.
Admission 1s. Season Tickets 5s. each
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM,
CANON ROW, WESTMINSTER.
The Annual CONVERSATION will be held in the Rooms of the Museum, on WEDNESDAY, July 16th, instead of July 2nd, as announced in the Cards for the Summer Session.
The Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT, Treasurer.
HENRY CLUTTON, Hon. Sec.
June 27th, 1856.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION is now ready for Members who have paid the Subscription for 1855, viz.:

1. Four Wood Engravings from the FREScoes of GIOTTO, in the Arena Chapel. Nos. 23—26.
2. Notices of SCULPTURE in IVORY, 4to, containing:—
Mr. M. Digby Wyatt's Lecture of June 29th, and Mr. Oldfield's Catalogue of the Facsimiles of Ancient Ivory Carvings in the Society's collection, with Nine Photographs, by J. A. Spencer, in a Cover designed by Mr. D. Wyatt.
3. The Facsimiles may be seen at the Office, and are sold, in classes, to Members and the Public.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, £1 1s.
24, Old Bond Street. JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, near Stockbridge.
Hunts.—The course of Instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Geodesy, Drawing, and Music. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and its advantages various and unusual. The Principal is assisted by Ten Resident Masters.
The Second Session of 1856 will commence on the 31st July. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application.

THE AQUARIUM, MARINE AND FRESH-WATER.—The Largest, Best, and Most Varied Sale Stock in the World of Living Marine Animals and Sea-weeds, comprising upwards of Ten Thousand Specimens, including more than 200 species, exclusively contributed from the richest spots of the British Coast, thoroughly acclimated in Thirty Large Plate Glass Tanks, aggregating Eight Hundred Gallons of Sea-water. Mr. W. ALFORD LLOYD has removed from St. John Street-road to more commodious and specially arranged premises as under. A detailed List on application. Every variety of the requisite Apparatus. All the Books on the subject. The most delicate organisms packed to go any distance. A long course of experience has at length so perfected ARTIFICIAL SEA-WATER that it is analytically correct and every purpose. Sole Agent for the celebrated Tanks of Sanders and Woolcott, and at the same prices.
W. Alford Lloyd, 19 and 20, Portland Road, Regent's Park, London.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS

TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—On and from the 1st July next, the postage upon letters conveyed either by Packet or by Private Ship, between the United Kingdom and Western Australia, will be reduced to a combined British and Colonial rate of 6d. for a Letter not exceeding Half an Ounce in weight.

1s. for a Letter exceeding Half an Ounce and not exceeding One Ounce.

2s. for a Letter exceeding One Ounce and not exceeding Two Ounces.

And so on, increasing 1s. for every additional Ounce or fraction of an Ounce.

The postage of letters to Western Australia may be paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender.

By Command of the Postmaster General.

General Post Office, June 18th, 1856.

2000 REAMS OF PRINTING, WRITING, AND OTHER PAPERS, &c.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will Sell by Auction, at his house, 125, Fleet Street, on FRIDAY, July 4th, about 2000 REAMS OF PRINTING, WRITING, and other PAPERS, saved from the late Fire at Messrs. Dobbs, Kidd, and Co.; Bookbinders Tools, Rolling Machine, 1200 Useful Woodcuts, a few lots of Miscellaneous Stationery, Books, &c.

TO PRINTERS, &c., 10, RED LION COURT.

MR. L. A. LEWIS will Sell by Auction, at No. 10, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, on TUESDAY, July 1. PRINTING MATERIALS, comprising about 40 0lbs. of Type, from Pearl to 12 line, in useful fonts, the greater part quite new; Leads, Frames, Chases, &c.; Three Albion Presses; a Jobbing Printing Machine; Four Copper-plate Presses, Circular Saw Bench, Lath Cutting Machine, Glazed Boards, &c.
May be Viewed on Monday and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Mr. L. A. Lewis, 125, Fleet Street.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections, which will greatly facilitate the study of these interesting branches of Science, can be had at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s., to 100 Guineas, each, of T. TENNANT, Mineralogist, to Her Majesty, 149, Strand, London; also, Geological Maps, Hammers, Books, &c.

Mr. TENNANT gives PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in Geology and Mineralogy.

Now ready, price 5s. (to be continued Monthly),

ROBERT STEPHENSON, ESQ., M.P., F.R.S., &c.; being No. 3 of a Series of PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS of LIVING CELEBRITIES, executed by MAULL and POLYBLANK, with a Biographical Notice by HERBERT FRY.

No. 1. contains Professor OWEN, F.R.S., &c.
No. 2. The Right Hon. T. B. MACAULAY, M.P., &c.
Maull and Polyblank, 55, Gracechurch Street; David Ruge, 86, Fleet Street; and all Book and Printersellers.

"HOPES AND FEARS."
Just published,

A PAIR OF VERY INTERESTING ENGRAVINGS, entitled "HOPES AND FEARS," from the much-admired Drawings which were exhibited in the Water Colour Gallery, 1855, painted by Mr. J. J. Jenkins, and engraved by Mr. W. Holl. The subjects are pictorially expressed, as in a time of War, when so many hearties are left desolate and so many hearts made sad by the calls of country.

J. & S. B. Fuller and Co., Gallery of Fine Art, 31 and 35, Bathbone Place.

BURLINGTON LECTURE HALL.—To be

Let, per Day, Month, or Year, suitable for a Picture Gallery, Singing Classes, or Societies. 21b, Saville Row, Regent Street. A Room and Cellarage below. "Handsomely lighted."
TERMS MODERATE.

MEDICAL MAISON SAINTE, Now Open for

the Reception of Travellers. Particulars are given to those highly Nervous or Mentally afflicted. The privileges offered are great—good society, combined with every amusement, luxury, comfort, and attention desirable. Every description of Hot and Cold Baths so much in use by all the Faculty. Patients can receive the advice of the most eminent men attending the establishment; or, if preferred, their own medical attendant from Town, or House Surgeon. Distance about five miles. Boarders and Visitors received on usual terms.
Address, Mr. B. W. Jackson, Colthall House, Fortis Green, Muswell Hill, Hornsey.

MR. HUNT'S

INSTITUTION FOR THE CURE OF STAMMERING, AND OTHER DEFECTS OF SPEECH.

No. 8, New Burlington Street, Regent Street, London.
Conducted on a System that has been in practice with unfailing success for the last 29 years, and has during that time secured the approbation and support of the highest Medical, Clerical, Educational, and Literary Authorities.
Mr. HUNT gives the advantage of residential accommodation to his Pupils, and has placed his Institution on such a basis that there should no longer be a possibility of so pure and successful a practice being confounded with the empiricism of Charlatans and ignorant Imitators.

For a Prospectus and Card of Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES HUNT, M.R.S.L., Author of a "Treatise on the Cure of Stammering," &c., at the Institution, New Burlington Street.

Forwarded free, for value in postage stamps.

In post 8/0, price 7s. 6d.

AGONISTES; OR, PHILOSOPHICAL

STRICTURES, suggested by Opinions, chiefly of Contemporary Writers. By ALFRED LYALL, B.A., Rector of Harbledown, Kent.

In this work the opinions of the following Authors (amongst others) are discussed—viz., Archbishop Whately—Whewell—Chalmers—Grote—Lord Brougham—Sydney Smith—Jeffrey—Mill—Brown—Paley—Macaulay—Bacon—Powell—J. H. Newman—Mackintosh—and Sir W. Hamilton.

Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY EDITION.

Crown 8vo, 3s. cloth; or 3s. 6d. cloth extra, gilt edges; or 7s. 6d. in morocco binding.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

New Edition, with a Memoir, by J. M. HARE. The Allegory illustrated with Outline Engravings, drawn by J. R. CLAYTON; and the Biographical Sketch, illustrated with Engravings of interesting Relics and Recollections of Bunyan, from drawings by J. L. Williams.

(National Illustrated Library Edition.)

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This day, Two Volumes, foolscap 8vo, price 3s.

COMPENSATION. A Story of Real Life

Thirty Years Ago.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

Just published, post 8vo, price 1s. 6d.

A GERMAN GRAMMAR on a New and

Simplified Method. By HERR B. MONCKEIFF.

London: Longman and Co.

THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR

JULY is Now Ready, price 2s. 6d., containing the usual

digest of current literature.

London: Bosworth and Harrison, 215, Regent Street.

Just published, fcap. 8vo, 15 Illustrations, price 5s.

A TRIP TO THE GERMAN SPAS and to

VICHY: with an Essay on the Nature and Uses of Mineral

Waters, &c. By JOHN ALDRIDGE, M.D., M.R.I.A.

Dublin: McGlashan and Gill, 50, Upper Sackville Street.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

Bohn's Classical Library for July.

THE ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES

against Leptines, Midias, Androtion, and Aristocrates.

Translated, with Notes, &c. By CHARLES BANN KENNEDY.

Post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Bohn's Standard Library for July.

THIERRY'S HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST

OF ENGLAND BY THE NORMANS: its causes and its

Consequences, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and on the Continent.

Translated from the Seventh Paris Edition. By WILLIAM

HAZLITT, Esq. In 2 volumes. Vol. I., with Portrait of Thierry.

Post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Bohn's French Memoirs for July.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE OF SULLY, Prime

Minister to Henry the Great. Translated from the French.

New edition, revised and corrected; with additional Notes, and

on Historical Introduction attributed to SIR WALTER SCOTT.

In 4 volumes. With a General Index. Vol. II., with Portrait of

Henry the Great. Post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Henry G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Just published, in 1 Vol., 10s. 6d. bound,

POEMS. By SOPHIA MILLIGAN.

"In all respects this is a charming volume. The verse is never

deficient in the higher attributes of poetry, life, vigour, earnest-

ness, and an object worthy of a true poet's pen."—*Messenger*.

Hurst and Blackett, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn.

This day is published, price 6s. with Thirty Illustrations, crown

8vo, cloth gilt.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY,

GUERNSEY, &c. Pictorial, Legendary, and Descriptive.

By OCTAVIUS ROOKE, Esq.

L. Booth, 207, Regent Street, London; Le Lievre Brothers,

18, Halketh Place, Jersey.

This day is published, in post 8vo, price 5s.

ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. By

EDWARD SANG, F.R.S.E., Author of "Life Assurance

and Annuity Tables," "A New General Theory of the Teeth of

Wheels," &c.

This Treatise is intended to supply the great desideratum of an

intellectual instead of a routine course of instruction in arith-

metic.

William Blackwood and Sons, 45, George Street, Edinburgh, and

37, Paternoster Row, London.

Just published, Part IX., price 6s.

MISCELLANEA GRAPHICA: A Collection

of Ancient, Medieval, and Renaissance Remains in the pos-

session of Lord Londesborough.

The Part contains Anglo-Saxon ornaments (printed in gold and

colours), Medieval decorations for the Person, Helms of various

ages, and a Steel Chain of the sixteenth century. The work will be

completed in Twelve Parts.

Published by Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

NOTICE TO BOOKBUYERS.

Now ready, No. 18 of JOHN RUSSELL SMITH'S

OLD BOOK CIRCULAR, containing 1300

choice, useful, and curious books at very moderate price,

well worthy the notice of collectors and public librarians at home

and abroad. Gratis, on application; or sent by post on receipt of

a postage label to frank it.

J. RUSSELL SMITH, 36, Soho Square, London.

FOREIGN PHRASES FAMILIARISED,

arranged in the form of a Dictionary for easy reference. By

the Rev. Dr. GILES. Imperial 12mo, 125 pages, in limp cloth for

the pocket, 1s.

"A book for everybody, explaining several hundred foreign

sentences met with in reading, writing, and conversing, but not

always understood."

Published by J. Cornish, 207, High Holborn.

Price 8d.
CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL OF POPULAR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
PART XXX.—JULY, 1856.
CONTENTS.

Bread at Discretion.
Notes in Natural History—
Crocodile-Hunting.
A Land-Travelling Fish.
A Sporting-Fish—a Dead Shot.
Four Sisters: a Tale. In Three Parts.—Part I.
The Two Festivals in the People's Palace.
Electro Silver and Gold Plating at Home.
The Knight-Mayors of Garrat.
Book-Making in America.
Poetry and Miscellaneous.
A Day at Wildbad.
The Poor Man at Market.
Four Sisters: a Tale.—Part II.
The Note and the Beam.
There's a Snake in the Grass.
A Ride in Her Majesty's Mail-Gig.

The Salad-Maker.
"Persons Entering these Grounds."
Poetry and Miscellaneous.
An Indian Pageant.
Strychnine.
Four Sisters: a Tale.—Conclusion.
Henry Cockburn's Memorials of his Own Time.
Sky-Mist versus Star-Milk.
What is a Gentleman?
Poetry and Miscellaneous.
The Press of the Seven Dials.
The New Eden of the Far West.
Philanthropic Farm-School at Redhill.
Psyche Willan: a Tale.
The Month: Science and Arts.
Poetry and Miscellaneous.
Title and Index to Vol. V.

W. and R. Chambers, London and Edinburgh.

Now ready,
A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS
recently added to MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Also,
A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS withdrawn from Circulation, and offered at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Charles Edward Mudie, 510, New Oxford Street, London, and 79, Cross Street, Manchester.

MARCH WINDS and APRIL SHOWERS: being Notes and Notions on Created Things. By the Author of "Episodes of Insect Life." With numerous Engravings, 12mo, price 5s.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

MAY FLOWERS: Being Notes and Notions on Created Things. By the Author of "Episodes of Insect Life." With numerous Wood Engravings.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR GEOGRAPHY OF PLANTS. A Botanical Excursion round the World. By E.C. Edited by Professor DAUBENY, M.D., F.R.S. 20 plates in Chromolithography. 10s. 6d.

Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street.

POPULAR HISTORY OF BIRDS, their Classification and Habits. By ADAM WHITE, F.R.S. 20 Coloured Plates. 10s. 6d.

REEVE'S CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA;

The following Genera are published this day complete in Monographs:

Species.	Plates.	Figures.	£	s.	d.	Species.	Plates.	Figures.	£	s.	d.		
<i>Nerita</i>	85	19	190	1	4	6	<i>Spondylus</i> ..	68	18	119	1	3	0
<i>Neritina</i> ...	173	37	370	2	7	0	<i>Navicella</i> ...	33	8	80	0	10	6
<i>Siphonaria</i> .	36	7	70	0	9	6	<i>Natica</i>	143	30	273	1	18	0

5, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Now ready, 12mo, cloth, price 5s.

DAIRY FARMING:

THE REARING AND FEEDING OF DAIRY STOCK, AND THE
MANAGEMENT OF THEIR PRODUCE.

By RURICOLA.

LOVELL REEVE, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

Recently Published, royal 4to. Part II.

FLORA OF TASMANIA.

By JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, M.D., F.R.S.

With 20 Plates. £1 11s. 6d. Coloured; £1 1s. Plain.

LOVELL REEVE, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

INTERESTING WORKS.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF

ENGLAND. By AGNES STRICKLAND. Cheap Edition. With all the late improvements, and Portraits of every Queen. Complete in 8 vols., price 7s. 6d. each, bound, either of which may be had separately.

PEPYS'S DIARY. New and Cheap

Standard Editions of this work, with all the recent Notes and Emendations, are now ready. The small 8vo, in 4 vols. uniform with ' Evelyn's Diary,' price 5s. each, bound; and the Library Edition, in 4 vols. demy 8vo, uniform with ' Murray's Classics,' price 7s. 6d. each, bound.

MEMOIRS of the Right Hon.

RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, with Extracts from his Speeches, Letters, and Conversations, &c. By TORRENS M'CULLAGH, Esq. 2 vols.

EVELYN'S DIARY. Cheap Edition.

In 4 vols. post 8vo, 6s. each, bound, with Portraits.

The PEERAGE and BARONET-

AGE for 1856. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. New Edition, corrected to the present time, from the Personal Communications of the Nobility, &c. In 1 vol., with 1500 Engravings of Arms.

MADAME D'ARBLAY'S DIARY

and LETTERS. Cheap Edition, complete in 7 vols., with Portraits, price 3s. each, bound.

SKETCHES of the IRISH BAR:

With other Literary and Political Essays. By WILLIAM HENRY CURRAN, Esq. 2 vols. 21s.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY.

Part I. price 10s. 6d. is now ready of the New and Improved Edition, to be completed in a single volume, uniform with the "Peerage," divided into 4 parts.

LIVES OF THE PRINCESSES

OF ENGLAND. By Mrs. EVERETT GREEN. Complete in 6 vols., with Portraits, 10s. 6d. each.

The ROMANCE of the ARISTO-

CRACY: or, Anecdotal Records of Distinguished Families. By Sir BERNARD BURKE. A New and Revised Edition. In 3 vols.

THE CRESCENT and the CROSS.

By ELIOT WARBURTON. Twelfth and Cheaper Edition. With 15 Illustrations, 6s.

HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—NEW SERIES.—No. XIX. JULY, 1856. Price 6s.

CONTENTS.
1. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: THEIR PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.
2. THE NATURAL HISTORY OF GERMAN LIFE.
3. SMITH'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
4. FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.
5. HEREDITARY INFLUENCE, ANIMAL AND HUMAN.
6. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.
7. MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.
CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics and Education.—3. Science.
4. History, Biography, Voyages, and Travels.—5. Belles Lettres and Art.
London: John Chapman, 8, King William Street, Strand.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for JULY, 1856. No. CCCCLXXXIX. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.
THE CRIMEAN REPORT AND THE CHELSEA INQUIRY.
THE SNOW STORM.
THE ATHELINGS OR THE THREE GIFTS.—PART II.
THE VELS IN CIRCASSIA.—PART II.
METAMORPHOSES: A TALE.—PART III.
GREECE AND ITALY.
THE SCOT ABROAD. THE MAN OF COUNCIL.
A SPECIAL EMBASSY IN 1856.
THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS FOR JULY. No. CCCXXVII.
THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL MORALITY. By CYRUS REDDING.
ASHLEY. By the Author of "The Unholy Wish."
MERIVALE'S ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE. By Sir NATHANIEL.
HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS. By ALEXANDER ANDREWS.
THE CONFESSORIAL. By Mrs. BUSHEY.
REVELATIONS OF THE WAR.
INFORMATION RELATIVE TO MR. JOSHUA TUBBS. By E. P. ROWSELL.
PILGRIMAGES TO THE FRENCH PALACES. By FLORENTIA.
THE VILLAGE PRIEST.
OUR SCREW.
MRS. BROWNING'S POEMS.
Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.
* Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY. Price Half-a-Crown.

CONTENTS FOR JULY. No. CCXXV.
CURRENT EVENTS.
THE JOINT-STOCK BANKER. By DUDLEY COSTELLO.
Chaps. XI., XII., and XIII.
THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
THE SPENDTHRIFT. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.
LORD COCKBURN'S MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME.
FIVE DAYS ON HORSEBACK IN THE CRIMEA.
PLEASURES AND PAINS OF SLEEP.
SIR ROBERT PEEL.
CLARA ELLIOT.
OLD ACTORS—A REVERIE AT THE GARRICK CLUB.
WILLIAM GIFFORD. By MONKSHOOD.
London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

No. CCLXXXIII., JULY, 1856, Price 2s. 6d.
CONTENTS.
1. MR. CRAMPTON AND THE AMERICAN QUESTION.
2. THE DARRAGH. Chaps. V. and VI.
3. MERIVALE'S HISTORY OF THE ROMANS.
4. PRISONS AND PRISONERS.
5. NOVELS AND NOVELISTS—DANIEL DE FOE.
6. THE PLANTS OF THE SUPERSTITIONS.
7. MEMOIRS—GEORGE III. and the REGENCY.
8. THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. Chaps. XXV. and XXVI.
9. OUR COAST.
10. SHIRLEY CHASE.
11. UNDER THE MOON.
12. LORD BROUGHAM.
Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co., Grafton Street. Hurst and Blackett, London. John Menzies, 61, Prince's Street, Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MAGAZINE for JULY. No. VII. Price 1s.

CONTENTS.
MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.
GERTHA'S LOVERS. A Tale.
TIMON OF ATHENS. A Study in Shakspeare.
LANCASHIRE AND MARY BARTON.
POETRY.—
To the English Army before Sebastopol.
Hands.
London: Bell and Daldy, Fleet Street.

BLANCHE DE BOURBON. A Poem. By W. H. JONES.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.
"Will bring a high reputation to the author."—WALTER SAVAGE LONDON.
"A poem of great merit, and far beyond the productions of the present day."—MARKING CHRONICLE.
"The story of Blanche, Queen of Castile, is one of much interest, and it is narrated with spirit, and illustrated with skill in Mr. Jones's poem."—LITERARY GAZETTE.
"In 'Blanche,' Mr. Jones has evinced a poetic genius that bids fair to stand the test of time, and to reflect upon himself an enviable reputation as a writer."—BARTON EXAMINER.
Hookham and Sons, Old Bond Street.

WORK BY THE LATE LORD COCKBURN.

Just published, in One Volume Demy Octavo, uniform with the "Life of Lord Jeffrey," and with Portrait after Raeburn, price 14s.

MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME.

BY HENRY COCKBURN,

LATE ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, AND AUTHOR OF THE
"LIFE OF LORD JEFFREY."

Athenæum.

"Edinburgh has sent out few books so full of entertainment, or so high in value, as these Memorials."

Examiner.

"Of almost every man or woman of intellectual note belonging to Edinburgh society during the period covered by these recollections, there is a sketch given; and, as a work of rare and genuine value, we strongly recommend to the attention of the public these Memorials."

Leader.

"Besides being treasure trove for table-talkers, it is valuable as a private account of the distinguished men and important events that marked the progress of Scotland at the close of the last and in the first quarter of the present century."

Daily News.

"Alluding to this publication a few days ago, we called it a 'delicious' book; time and reflection have suggested no more apposite descriptive epithet."

Edinburgh Evening Courant.

"We should waste words in commending to our readers' attention a volume which cannot fail to excite universal interest, and which certainly will not disappoint the highest expectations. Good wine, says the proverb, needs no bush. Never was a volume so crowded with tempting passages for quotation. Every page teems with life and character."

Spectator.

"We can heartily recommend this volume, which has the attraction of gossip and anecdote with the value of biography and history."

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. LONDON: LONGMAN & CO.

And all Booksellers.

LIST OF SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

TO THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

EIGHTH EDITION.

RIGHT HON. T. B. MACAULAY.

RIGHT REV. RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.

RIGHT REV. R. DICKSON HAMPDEN, D.D., Bishop of Hereford.

WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., LL.D., Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews.

JOHN LEE, D.D., Principal of the University of Edinburgh.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart.

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON.

SIR JOHN M'NEIL.

HENRY ROGERS, Esq., Author of the "Eclipse of Faith," &c.

ISAAC TAYLOR, Esq., Author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm," &c.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of "Hypatia," "Westward Ho," &c.

J. D. FORBES, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq., M.P., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c.

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, Esq., M.P.

HEPWORTH DIXON, Esq.

THEODORE MARTIN, Esq.

COLONEL PORTLOCK, R.M.A., Woolwich.

DAVID MASSON, M.A., Professor of English Literature in University College, London.

DR. DORAN, Author of "Habits and Men."

J. Y. SIMPSON, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh.

THOMAS DE QUINCEY, Esq.

R. G. LATHAM, Esq., M.A., M.D., &c.

W. E. AYTOUN, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh.

J. R. MCCULLOCH, Esq., Member of the Institute of France, &c.

AUGUSTUS PETERMANN, Esq., F.R.G.S., &c.

WILLIAM SPALDING, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews.

REV. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., &c.

REV. J. E. RYLAND, M.A., &c.

REV. P. KELLAND, M.A., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

ANTONIO PANIZZI, Esq.

THOMAS ANDERSON, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

JAMES CAIRD, Esq., Author of "English Agriculture in 1860-61," &c.

W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., &c.

THOMAS LAYCOCK, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.

DANIEL WILSON, LL.D., F.R.S.A., &c.

LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, Esq., Author of the "Russian Shores of the Black Sea."

GEORGE FARQUHAR GRAHAM, Esq.

JOHN FLEMING, D.D., Professor of Natural Science, New College, Edinburgh.

E. B. DENISON, Esq., M.A., Q.C., &c.

JAMES WILSON, Esq., F.R.S.E., &c.

J. H. BALFOUR, M.D., Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

J. S. BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, Esq., Author of "Greenland, and other Poems," &c.

WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh.

GEORGE WILSON, M.D., Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh.

REV. WILLIAM SCORESBY, LL.D., &c.

ROBERT CARRUTHERS, Esq.

JOHN HILL BURTON, Esq.

WILLIAM HOSKING, Professor of Arts and Construction, King's College, London.

ALEXANDER SMITH, Esq., Author of a "Life Drama," &c.

REV. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D.

REV. ROBERT MAIN, M.A., F.R.A.S., &c.

JOHN TULLOCH, D.D., Primarius Professor of Divinity, St. Andrews.

CHARLES MACLAREN, Esq., F.R.S.E., &c.

J. L. RICARDO, Esq., M.P.

LEONHARD SCHMITZ, LL.D., F.R.S.E., &c.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., Author of "Gazetteer of India," &c.

GEORGE FERGUSON, LL.D., Professor of Humanity, King's College, Aberdeen.

JAMES PILLANS, M.A., Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.

WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Esq., C.E., Manchester.

F. CRACE CALVERT, Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, Manchester.

ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh.

R. S. POOLE, Esq., M.R.S.L., &c.

JOHN BARROW, Esq., Admiralty.

JOSEPH D. HOOKER, M.D., R.N.

CHARLES TOMLINSON, Esq., Editor of a "Cyclopædia of Useful Arts," &c.

JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E., Professor of Natural History, Marischal College, Aberdeen.

EDINBURGH: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. LONDON: SIMPKIN & CO.

And all Booksellers.

NEW BOOKS.

OUR CAPTIVITY IN RUSSIA,

With an ACCOUNT of the SIEGE of KARS.

By COLONEL LAKE, C.B.

Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

With Portrait of GENERAL WILLIAMS and COLONEL LAKE.

[Just ready.]

SALAD FOR THE SOCIAL.

By the Author of "Salad for the Solitary."

Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

THE INGREDIENTS.

Bookcraft.

The Modern Moloch.

The Toilet and its Devotees.

The Mysteries of Medicine.

The Cycle of the Seasons.

The Humours of Law.

The Mute Creation.

Pulpit Peculiarities.

The Larcenies of Literature.

A Stray Leaf.

[Now ready.]

TYPES and ANTITYPES of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENT.

By the Hon. LADY SCOTT.

Post 8vo, 10s. 6d.

[Now ready.]

WANDERINGS among the HIGH ALPS.

By ALFRED WILLS, Esq.

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

Post 8vo, with Four Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.

"By those Alpine travellers, who wish to leave the beaten track of tourists, these Wanderings will be perused with advantage and pleasure. Mr. Wills' experience will be especially valuable to pedestrians and to those who combine scientific research with admiration of the grand and picturesque scenery."—*LITERARY GAZETTE.*

London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington Street,
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

THE SUB-ALPINE KINGDOM.

EXPERIENCES AND STUDIES IN SAVOY, PIEDMONT, AND GENOA.

By BAYLE ST. JOHN,

Author of "Purple Tints of Paris."

Two vols., post 8vo., 21s.

[This day.]

ELEONORE: AND OTHER POEMS.

By HAMILTON AIDE.

Fcap 8vo, 5s.

[This day.]

A VACATION IN BRITTANY.

By C. R. WELD,

Author of "Vacation Tour in the United States and Canada."

With Illustrations. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ON FOOT THROUGH TYROL.

By WALTER WHITE,

Author of "Londoner's Walk to Land's End."

Post 8vo, 9s.

THE MARTINS OF CRO' MARTIN.

By CHARLES LEVER,

With 40 Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.

8vo, cloth, 21s.

London: CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

HURST AND BLACKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO MR. COLBURN,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE

FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.
MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF

THE REGENCY: from Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. With Portraits, 30s. bound.

"These volumes cover a complete epoch, the period of the Regency,—a period of large and stirring English history. To the Duke of Buckingham, who thus, out of his family archives, places within our reach authentic and exceedingly minute pictures of the governors of England, we owe grateful acknowledgment. His papers abound in fresh lights on old topics, and in new illustrations and anecdotes. The intrinsic value of the letters is enhanced by the judicious setting of the explanatory comment that accompanies them, which is put together with much care and honesty."—*EXAMINER.*

LAKE NGAMI; or, Explorations

and Discoveries during Four Years' Wanderings in the Wilds of South Western Africa. By CHARLES JOHN ANDERSSON, Esq. Royal 8vo. Embellished with upwards of Fifty Illustrations, representing Sporting Adventures, subjects of Natural History, Landscape Scenes, &c., with a Map. 30s. bound. A Second Edition is now ready.

Mr. Anderson's book may be read with as much pleasure as profit. The printers and engravers have done Mr. Anderson justice: and we think the reading public will go and do likewise."—*ATHENÆUM.*

REVELATIONS OF PRISON

LIFE. By GEORGE LAVAL CHESTERTON, Twenty-five Years Governor of the House of Correction at Cold Bath Fields. 2 vols. 21s.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.—The Prison, its original Character and tardy Reformation—Criminals, their Callings, Language, and Personality—Prison Reformatory—the New Police—Corrupt Functionaries—Abuses—Prison Labour—Plans to Escape—Political Prisoners—Gentlemen Prisoners—Talented Prisoners—Invertebrate Impositors—Sanctimonious Reprobates—the Hopeful and the Hopeless—Female Prisoners—Vagrants—Ticket of Leave Men—Transportation—Escapes—Suicides—Pleas of Innocence—Corporal Punishment—Systems of Prison Discipline—Juvenile Reformatories—Mettray, &c. &c.

A SUMMER IN NORTHERN

EUROPE, including Sketches in Sweden, Norway, Finland, the Aland Islands, Gothland, &c. By SELMA BUNKRUY, Author of "Life in Sweden," &c. 2 vols. 21s.

"To all who wish for a gay and varied panorama of northern life and scenery, and for a work full of information and entertainment, we recommend these volumes, as among the most lively and generally attractive travels that have lately appeared."—*SEX.*

EASTERN HOSPITALS AND

ENGLISH NURSES: the Narrative of Twelve Months' Experience in the Hospitals of Kouli and Scutari. By a LADY VOLUNTEER. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s. bound.

"The story of the noble deeds done by Miss Nightingale and her devoted sisterhood will never be more effectively told than in the beautiful narrative contained in these volumes."—*JOHN BULL.*

The HOLY PLACES; A Narrative

of TWO YEARS' RESIDENCE IN JERUSALEM AND PALESTINE. By HANMER L. DUPUIS. With Notes on the Dispersed Canaanite Tribes, by Joseph Dupuis, late British Vice-Consul in Tripoli and Tunis. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

THE NEW NOVELS.

EVELYN MARSTON. By the

Author of "EMILIA WYNDHAM," &c. 3 vols.

"The author has made in 'Evelyn Marston' a considerable advance over her later fictions. She has chosen a new field for the subject of her tale, and conceived her principal actors with her pristine skill, as well as executed them with her pristine finish."—*SPECTATOR.*

"There is in Evelyn Marston such a loftiness of purpose, such a thorough heartiness of social and domestic feeling, and such an opposition to false and morbid sentiment, as entitle this work to rank among the best productions of the author."—*JOHN BULL.*

DIANA WYNYARD. By the

Author of "ALICE WENTWORTH," 3 vols.

The SORROWS OF GENTILITY.

By Miss JEWELL, 2 vols.

"A remarkably good novel, well written, amusing, sensible, and firm to its purpose."—*EXAMINER.*

VEILED HEARTS. By the

Author of "THE WIFE'S TRIALS," 3 vols.

"Veiled Hearts will be widely read and immensely admired."—*SUNDAY TIMES.*

JOHN HALIFAX, Gentleman.

By the Author of "The Head of the Family," 3 vols.

"A very good and interesting novel—better, we think, than any former work of its deservedly successful author."—*EXAMINER.*

MODERN SOCIETY in ROME.

By J. R. BESTE, Esq. 3 vols.

"These volumes will be hailed with universal delight. They are modestly and sensibly written, and abounding in political interest."—*JOHN BULL.*

Also, just ready, in 2 vols.

THE YOUNG LORD. By the

Author of "THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE," &c.

BOOKS

FOR THE SEA-SIDE.

Popular British Seaweeds;

comprising all the MARINE PLANTS. By the Rev. DAVID LANDSBOROUGH. Second Edition With Twenty-two Plates by FIRCH. 10s. 6d. coloured. "The book is as well executed as it is well timed. The descriptions are scientific as well as popular, and the plates are clear and explicit. It is a worthy sea-side companion—a handbook for every resident on the sea-shore."—*Economist.* "Profusely illustrated with specimens of the various seaweeds, beautifully drawn and exquisitely coloured."—*Sun.* "Those who desire to make themselves acquainted with British Sea-weeds, cannot do better than begin with this elegantly illustrated manual."—*Globe.*

Popular British Zoophytes;

By the Rev. DR. LANDSBOROUGH. With Twenty Plates by FIRCH. 10s. 6d. coloured.

"With this manual of Zoophytes, and that upon Sea-weeds by the same author, the student can ramble along the sea-shores, and glean knowledge from every heap of tangled weed that lies in his pathway."—*Liverpool Standard.*

"Parents who sojourn for a few months at the sea-side will find him a safe and profitable companion for their children. He will tell them not only to see, but to think, in the best acceptance of the term; and he is moreover cheerful, and at times a merry teller of incidents belonging to his subject."—*Belfast Mercury.*

Popular British Conchology;

containing a familiar History of the Molluscs and Shells inhabiting the British Isles. By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S. With Twenty Plates. 10s. 6d. coloured.

"The name of Sowerby is a guarantee that a book on shells will be well written. Mr. G. B. Sowerby maintains the character of his father and grandfather as a naturalist, and has here produced a very instructive volume as an introduction to the study of shells. It will be seen by the title that this work is confined to British shells. It will be found a most convenient handbook at the sea-side, as all the more common shells are not only described, but illustrated."—*Athenæum.*

"The natural history of Molluscos animals living about our own shores is rich in instructive facts; and in this little volume the various species, how they live and where they wander, are carefully described."—*Press.* "An excellent little work, eminently popular and amusing, and full of information."—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Popular History of Mollusca;

Or, Shells and their Animal Inhabitants. By MARY ROBERTS. With Eighteen Plates by WING. 10s. 6d. coloured.

"A handsome book, containing an interesting account of the formation of shells, and a popular history of the most remarkable shell-fish or land shell-animals. It will prove a nice book for the season, or for any time."—*Spectator.*

"The plates contain no fewer than ninety figures of shells, with their animal inhabitants, all of them well, and several admirably, executed, and that the text is written throughout in a readable and even elegant style, with such digressions in poetry and prose as serve to relieve its scientific details, we think that we have said enough to justify the favourable opinion we have expressed."—*British and Foreign Medical-Chirurgical Review.*

Phycologia Britannica;

Or, the History of the British Seaweeds; containing Coloured Figures and descriptions of all the species of Algae inhabiting the shores of the British Islands. By WILLIAM HENRY HARVEY, M.D., M.R.I.A., Keeper of the Herbarium of the University of Dublin, and Professor of Botany to the Dublin Society. The price of the work, complete, strongly bound in cloth, is as follows:—

In 3 vols. royal 8vo, arranged in order of publication..... 27 12 6

In 4 vols. royal 8vo, arranged systematically according to the Synopsis..... 27 17 6

*. A few copies have been printed on large paper.

"The 'History of British Seaweeds' we can most faithfully recommend for its scientific, its pictorial, and its popular value; the professed botanist will find it a work of the highest character, whilst those who desire merely to know the names and history of the lovely plants which they gather on the sea-shore will find in it the faithful portrayal of every one of them."—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

LOVELL REEVE, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

REVIEWS.

The Works of William Shakespeare; the Text formed from a New Collection of the Early Editions: to which are added all the Original Novels and Tales on which the Plays are founded; Copious Archaeological Annotations on each Play; an Essay on the Formation of the Text; and a Life of the Poet. By James O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., &c. The Illustrations and Wood Engravings by F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A. Vols. I—V. Printed for the Editor.

As the world is never likely to be tired hearing of Shakespeare, so every new effort to throw any light upon his life and writings is sure to be favourably received by a wide circle of readers. Editions of Shakespeare have multiplied upon us with a pressure of textual speculation and commentary unparalleled in the history of literature; and this has been going on ever since the days of Hemings and Condell, excepting only a dreary blank following the accession of the Stuarts, accumulating accelerated force within the last twenty years. No poet, historian, or philosopher, in the annals of mankind, has ever passed through such an ordeal of editing. Yet the interest in Shakespeare, so far from being exhausted, deepens and increases under the process of reproduction. Like a miraculous panacea, he is equally applicable to all disorders and states of mind, to all conditions of humanity, to all classes of people, and to all growths and developments, from childhood to senility. No weight of annotation can crush out the immortal life that inspires his poetry; no experiments upon his text can deprive it of its perennial fascination. Even the dismal criticisms of Mr. Lloyd cannot deaden our delight in Shakespeare, nor the loving fancies of Mr. Knight tempt us to wander out of his pages in quest of poetical adventures. Boaden could not make him dull, nor Capel Loft reduce him to an anthology of "aphorisms" and "beauties." The faith which the world puts in Shakespeare is capable of every species of suffering, and of every form of martyrdom. It cannot be disturbed by commentaries—which is saying much for it; nor shaken by the worst despotism of the powers that rule in the realm of letters; whether the judgment-seat be occupied by Ben Jonson, who said that Shakespeare wanted skill and invention; or by Dryden, who, at one time in his life, placed the said Ben Jonson immeasurably above him; or by Hanmer, who found out that Bohemia was an inland kingdom.

This belief in Shakespeare, like all true popular convictions, is not to be modified by the attempts that are perpetually making to exhibit him in new and strange aspects. In vain Mr. Kean converts him into a galantissimo; the multitude who go to see the stage carnival that is presented under the name of the *Winter's Tale*, come away with a feeling of indignation such as might be supposed to have animated the Peruvians under the Incas, after they had just witnessed the desecration of the sacred effigy of the sun.

In proportion as everything which tends to degrade Shakespeare is resented by a kind of national instinct, so everything that is done in his honour, and with a view to enlarge the means of enjoying him, obtains a prompt and eager welcome. Loaded as our shelves are with editions of Shakespeare, there is no want so universally felt as that of more editions.

We cannot get too much from students of the Elizabethan drama who have anything new to tell us. Every reader has an ideal in his own mind of what ought to be done next to simplify or to enrich the works of the poet; and, with a grain of reason in every one of these undeveloped projects, from the naked text, denuded of all explanations, up to a complete variorum edition, which is a real desideratum, we shall probably go on as long as the language lasts, adding edition to edition, and devouring them all.

Of the multitude of designs, meditated or accomplished, by which dreamers and scholars have hoped to contribute something towards the common heap of Shakspearean lore, the edition which has been carried to its fifth volume within the last few weeks by Mr. Halliwell, is undoubtedly not only the most ambitious in its aims, but the most stupendous in the magnitude of its contents, and the corresponding toil of its production. All other editions may be easily comprehended within the ordinary range of editorial labour; but this edition traverses whole regions of inquiry, the confines of which have been merely indicated by Mr. Halliwell's predecessors, and involves an amount of research, and an expenditure of time and money, never before contemplated by the most enthusiastic of Shakspeare's lovers. It embraces every feature essential to the illumination of the plays; whoever wants an edition with a special object, will, probably, find his object achieved here, together with many other objects he never thought of; it examines Shakspeare from every point of sight attainable by the antiquary, the philologist, the critic, or the poet; and it may be said, without risk of exaggeration, to be the most compendious labour of its kind that has ever been attempted in our own, and, for all we know, in any other language.

As this work is not within reach of the public, the impression being limited to one hundred and fifty copies, which are numbered and distributed to the original subscribers, after which the type is broken up and the plates destroyed, we believe we shall be rendering an acceptable service to our readers by giving them some account of its general character, and the materials of which it is composed.

The title-page indicates some of its principal features; but it is necessary to consult the volumes themselves for the curious and extensive details which enter into the plan of the work. The *Life* is the first point that demands attention. Had Mr. Halliwell been writing a life of Shakspeare for purely popular purposes, he certainly never would have loaded it with the mass of documents and authorities we find spread over this elaborate memoir. But Mr. Halliwell proceeds upon the exhaustive process, not only in this part of his undertaking but throughout the entire edition, and puts his readers in possession of all the authentic materials that have any direct or remote relation to his subject, so that nothing shall be wanted to its completeness as a whole. Many of these documents are here printed for the first time, others are derived from recondite sources, and some are already familiar to the reader, either by reference or quotation, in the pioneer publications of Malone, Stevens, and others. The *Life*, thus swollen by tributary streams from all points of the compass, acquires a fulness in its flow which is likely to overwhelm those who resort to it for mere curiosity, but which will

be regarded with earnest and increasing interest by the patient inquirer, whose studies have already prepared him to estimate its collected wealth. The particulars which are known of Shakspeare's career are neither very numerous, nor, generally, very satisfactorily established; and it is only by a careful investigation of suggestive items gathered out of deeds and instruments, current allusions, and conjectures founded upon a collation of dates and small illustrative facts, that a biography having any pretensions to entirety can be compiled. The conditions necessary to be observed in such a work impose considerable difficulties upon the writer. It is, above all things, indispensable that he should be intimately conversant with the literary and social history of the period, and that before he approaches his task, he should have explored all outlying sources of information likely to yield hints for his guidance. Presuming him to be thus abundantly stored with the requisite knowledge, he must bring other qualities to his work which are much rarer than erudition, and which are not always found in combination with it—a conscientious judgment and dispassionate temper, a just appreciation of the labours of his predecessors and contemporaries, a judicial capacity for weighing the value of evidence, critical discernment in deciding on controverted speculations, and freedom from prejudices and theories. We need not insist upon the importance of these qualities to the biographer whose province lies amongst imperfect revelations and obscure data, and carries him into a period crowded with literary contentions. In the bigotry and Billingsgate of Ritson, and the dogmatism and scurrility of Gifford, we have conspicuous examples of the evils entailed upon literature by men, otherwise competent, who treat topics of universal interest with the heat of personal questions, and suffer polemical passions to usurp the functions of reason, and obliterate the obligations of justice. Apart from the errors in mere matters of fact, which are inseparable from the frenzy of partizanship—such, for instance, as Gifford's absolute violation of truth in his attack on Drummond, and his precipitate assertion that Ben Jonson took no part in the second marriage of the infamous Lady Essex—biographies constructed on such principles utterly fail in the production of faithful portraits. They never bring before us the mixed humanity of their originals; they exhibit their heroes only in one aspect of panegyric; and, like the pictures of Queen Elizabeth, by omitting the shadows, they are no better than a livid presentment of features, flat, insipid, and unreal.

Applying these high tests to Mr. Halliwell's *Life* of Shakspeare, we may fairly accord to it a high measure of praise. It is conceived in a comprehensive spirit, and it is written with ability. To say that it leaves nothing more to be said on the subject of which it treats, would be to say more for it than Mr. Halliwell himself would be disposed to claim, for he confidently expresses his belief that additional materials which have hitherto eluded research may yet be discovered. But we may unhesitatingly say, that it contains every grain of fact and speculation that has been brought to light up to the present time, supported by an array of evidence which in bulk and variety transcends all previous collections of a similar kind. Regarded in this point of view, it may be justly described as the mine from whence all future biographers must draw their ore.

It is not, however, in its copiousness, remarkable as it is for the untiring and prodigal industry by which such results have been attained, that the chief merit of this biography lies. The thoughtful reader will trace still higher merits in the admirable tone by which it is pervaded. We cannot trace throughout the whole a tinge of prejudice, or an expression that jars upon the temper of mind which it is desirable to preserve unruffled in an inquiry beset by difficulties. Mr. Halliwell has many occasions to call into question the accuracy of others, and to differ from their conclusions. But he is always candid and tolerant in his exposure of errors, and never suffers discussion to degenerate into abuse. We note this as a signal trait of excellence, well worthy of imitation. It is creditable to the character of our literature, and may be commended as the one virtue which antiquaries cultivate the least.

That Mr. Halliwell is a devout vassal of his master, Shakspeare, is obvious enough. He has devoted his whole life to him, and if he has not grown grey in the service, he has expended his best years, his fortune, and his energies, to the labours he has voluntarily imposed upon himself. Out of this habit of devotion must come a reverence for the genius of the poet, which we may expect to find colouring his estimate of his character, and putting favourable constructions upon the little we know of his actions. And so it is. Mr. Halliwell is naturally impressed with a feeling that the man Shakspeare was as good and wise as Shakspeare the poet; and, nothing having transpired to the contrary, there is no ground for challenging the strict justice of his opinion. We are ourselves impressed with the same view of Shakspeare's character. It is sustained largely by the general sweetness of his writings, and by that endearing epithet which was the familiar distinction he bore amongst his contemporaries. Why we should go out of the way to fix suppositious foibles and vices upon him, has never appeared to us a rational or defensible proceeding. And of all men Shakspeare is best entitled to the benefit of all doubts thrown open by the absence of damaging facts. But it must not be inferred that Mr. Halliwell indulges in indiscriminate adulation. He is too cautious and reserved, too much on his guard against the dangers of panegyric, to admit loose and irresponsible statements of any kind into his pages. He balances his language with precision, and leads the reader to the convictions at which he has himself arrived, rather by the force of careful exposition than by the sophistries of zeal. He is never carried away by enthusiasm.

In the same quiet but earnest spirit he investigates every speculation that arises in the course of the narrative, details the particulars upon which they are based, and supplies the reader with the means of deciding for himself. The impartiality with which the vexed questions are examined inspires confidence in the judgment and discretion of the biographer.

The Life is written upon a scale which fits it exclusively for the library. It demands leisure and repose. It cannot be read off-hand. It cannot be taken in and digested at a few sittings. The documents which are interspersed through it interrupt the progress of the interest, and it is necessary every now and then to return to the narrative and resume the thread. The labour of the author entails some labour on the reader; nor would it have

been possible to accomplish the design laid down by Mr. Halliwell, without exacting the penalty of close attention from the select audience to which it is addressed. But the result yields ample compensation for the effort through which it is attained.

In another notice we shall come to the plays, selecting the fifth volume, which contains the *Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Merchant of Venice*, for examples of the manner in which the whole are edited. With reference to the latter play, we shall in our next number give a fac-simile of the ancient ballad of 'Gernutus the Jew,' which has been by some of the commentators supposed to have furnished Shakspeare with the suggestion of the plot.

Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, &c. 1855-56.

THIS volume of minutes will probably attract more attention than many of its predecessors. It has appeared at a time when the public mind was beginning to be again directed to those social and political questions which, to a certain extent, are forgotten during the progress of a war. Foremost amongst these questions comes Education; and, certainly, it has not been overlooked since the return of peace. Lord John Russell's resolutions, Lord Granville's measures, and the several Scotch bills introduced by the Lord Advocate, as well as some minor debates in both houses, indicate the interest taken in it by the legislature. But this volume of minutes will attract attention, not merely because it happens to be published at a sort of educational crisis. Apart from any external influence it is a volume of more than ordinary interest.

It opens with an order in Council for which the educationists of this country have long looked—an order creating a responsible minister of Education, and consolidating various establishments into one distinct department of the state, dedicated solely to educational purposes. This order is headed 'Constitution of Education Department,' and contains the Report of the Privy Council, which was approved on the 25th of last February:—

"The Lords of Your Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council beg leave humbly to recommend to Your Majesty that the Education Establishments now attached to different Departments be united under one direction, and be represented in both Houses of Parliament; and for this purpose their Lordships beg leave humbly to recommend to Your Majesty—

"1. That, for the future, the establishment to be called the Education Department be placed under the Lord President of the Council, assisted by a Member of the Privy Council, who shall be the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education, and shall act under the direction of the Lord President, and shall act for him in his absence.

"2. That the Education Department include the following Establishments, viz.:—

"a. The Education Establishment of the Privy Council Office.

"b. The Establishment for the encouragement of Science and Art, now under the direction of the Board of Trade, and called the Department of Science and Art.

"That, until Your Majesty's pleasure be further signified, the said Establishments continue to conduct their several duties according to existing regulations, but that both establishments be under the orders of the Lord President.

"Their Lordships further beg leave humbly to recommend that, in addition to the duties now discharged by the Education Establishment of the

Privy Council Office, and by the Department of Science and Art, the Education Department for the future be charged with the following duties, viz.:—

"a. To report on such questions concerning education as may be referred to the Department by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.

"b. To inspect the Greenwich Hospital Schools, the Royal Dockyard Schools, and the Schools of the Royal Marines; and to report thereon to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

"c. To inspect the Regimental Schools in the United Kingdom, and the Establishment for training Regimental Schoolmasters at Chelsea; and to report thereon to the Secretary of State for the War Department.

"Their Lordships further beg leave humbly to recommend that the Board of Trade be charged with the duty of examining, from time to time, into the instruction in nautical science given in the Navigation Schools connected with the Department of Science and Art; and that, as respects examinations in nautical science and the course of professional instruction pursued in the said schools, the Education Department refer, for advice and assistance, to the Board of Trade.

"Her Majesty, having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of the recommendations therein contained."

The Vice-President will not be appointed until a Bill, entitled 'The Vice-President of Committee of Council on Education Bill,' has passed through the House of Commons. This Bill, which has been on the orders of the day for the last two or three months, will probably become law in a few weeks more. The principal question involved in it, which may be open to discussion, is the propriety of creating a Minister of Education who cannot expect to hold office permanently. It may be said that education has of late been placed outside the category of party questions; that the two great parties would not differ about the choice of a proper person whose whole duty, and the business of whose life, it would be to attend to education; that a man who could thus devote all his time to one object, regardless of party tactics or of the stability of any particular government, would be able to act with more energy and independence than one to whom the expediency of the present was everything, and to whom the future was uncertain; that such a man would be always acquainted with the details of his office, and would not have to be learning new duties with every change of the government. We are, however, very much inclined to doubt the force of all this. There are always in Parliament men who have devoted much study to educational questions, and from whom the minister can always be chosen with advantage. It does not follow, like Sheridan and the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, that the vice-president will have to read up his subject when expecting to take office. And even if the change of officials should introduce a certain element of disturbance, for almost every man has a point or two of his own on education, and would naturally wish to bring them out when he had the power of doing so; nevertheless, we would not object to this, for, if the disturbance did no good, we feel very certain it could do no harm. The House of Commons, on the one side, and the permanent secretary of the department on the other, would act as effectual checks upon anything of this sort, if attempted to be carried too far.

We hope the Department of Science and Art will be taken under the control of the Education Office in earnest, and not merely in name. The Board of Trade, with a multitude of dissimilar duties, and with superior officers trained for different objects, was never fitted to superintend it, and never did so in a really satisfactory manner. On the other hand, the Council Office has proved eminently successful in its educational administration. We feel very sure that its direction, and immediate example, would give a sound impulse to the Department of Science and Art.

During the late debates in the House of Commons, and, indeed, we may say at every time and at every place where education was the subject of discussion, school statistics have been again and again referred to. We find in this volume a letter from the Secretary of the Education Committee to the Principals of Training Schools, enjoining the necessity of accurate statistics being furnished by the teachers of all schools under inspection. Nothing could be better than the manner in which the secretary deals with this question. He first points out its practical utility:—

"Such statistics, if trustworthy, are of the utmost possible value, being some of the safest guides in the preparation of general measures.

"The special report upon education in the Census of 1851; the appeals which have been made to it; the attack and defence of which it has been the subject; the confessed difficulty which attended the collection of its materials; the prospect of legislation, and, not many years hence, of another census (in both of which education is sure to occupy a prominent place);—all these circumstances make it apparent that the students who are now in training for the office of teacher should be made conversant with the principles and practice of (what may be called) scholastic book-keeping.

"In the earlier stages of the proceedings of the Committee of Council the greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining even the simplest returns. A change, however, has occurred, greatly for the better, in respect of most of those schools which have been, for any considerable time, in the receipt of annual grants. Indeed, those grants depend now in so many instances for their amount upon accurate calculations of attendance, age, and payments, that a school in which no exact record of such matters is kept cannot obtain its share in the public aid without a somewhat discreditable substitution of guesses for facts. No one would believe, who had not made the experiment, how great is the difference of the result, in averages and other particulars, when taken from general impressions, and when calculated from actual entries. It becomes, therefore, an indispensable part of the business of a certificated teacher to be thoroughly expert in such registration."

He then announces that the teachers will be examined on this subject in future:—

"I am to state that the examination papers of the second year on school-management, to be proposed in December next, will contain questions upon the mode of keeping school-registers, and of making returns from them. I am, therefore, to suggest that the set of registers above indicated, together with the statistical portions of the Form No. IX., should be made the subject of a few lectures, in which the headings of the several columns may be gone over one by one, and the rationale of each, as well as the mode of filling it up, and of carrying it to the general account, may be explained."

In a circular to the inspectors, the sanitary state of school premises, and the importance of affording means of healthy recreation to the children, is very strongly dwelt upon. After pointing out the difficulties which the Committee of Council so often meet with in enforcing its rules, the secretary says:—

"It might, however, tend to create a more active public opinion upon the subject, if Her Majesty's Inspectors were to make a point of inquiring into the sanitary condition of every school which they inspect, so far as to direct the attention of the managers to anything strikingly prejudicial to health in the state or in the rules of the school.

"Floors which admit of no body of air beneath them; a few small windows low down in the walls and kept closed, instead of many large windows near the ceiling and freely opened; excess or deficiency of warmth; the omission to establish a thorough draught of air in the rooms for a considerable time between morning and afternoon school, more especially if, as is often the case, a certain number of the children dine in the same rooms during some part of the interval,—are all points to which you might call attention."

This is a very good suggestion:—

"If the common elementary schools in towns, where sanitary evils are the most felt, began their daily work at as early an hour as that observed in schools for the wealthier classes, at least one half-holiday per week, besides Saturday, might, without loss of lessons, be taken for a walk by the master with all the boys, and by the mistress with all the girls, into the country.

"These walks (for the boys and girls respectively) might be taken on different days, or in different directions, or together, as the managers might think best. The more scope they can be made to afford for unrestrained exercise the better."

On the subject of Trade Schools there is a letter from Mr. Moseley, for which we are sorry we have not space. It is precisely what a letter on such a subject should be—full of information, yet clear, simple, and thoroughly practical. The examination papers, which occupy about eighty pages of the volume, take in a great variety of subjects, and seem to be by no means superficial.

We perceive, by the Financial Statement, that the Parliamentary grant last year amounted to £396,921; of which £325,591 was expended on schools, and £44,010 on administration. The expense this year will fall very little short of half a million, the estimate voted a few nights ago being £451,213; and this does not include the operation of the Vice-President Bill. It is a fact worthy of attention, and one that reflects credit on the authorities of the Education Committee, that, as the grant increases, which it does every year, the expenses of administration do not increase in the same ratio. We have looked through some of the volumes for the last few years, with especial reference to the financial tables, and we find that there has been a gradual and steady diminution of the expense of administration compared with the amount of work done.

There is one feature in the present volume, and a very important one too, which is by no means gratifying. The number of schools last year under inspection was 3825; the number of children who could be accommodated was 558,073, and the actual number in attendance 461,445. That is, the number of children who did not attend, and for whom accommodation was provided, compared with those who did attend, was in the proportion of 2 to 9. This year, however, we find the schools increased to 4800, and the accommodation to 811,794, whilst the number in attendance has only risen to 537,583, giving, instead of 2 to 9, which was bad enough, the very large proportion of something more than 2 to 4 on this all important point. How far the legislature is entitled to enforce education is certainly a matter for grave consideration. This small array of figures is sufficient evidence of the fact, that there is something

else wanting besides merely providing the materials of instruction for the people. Whether Lord John Russell's remedy was precisely that which the circumstances of the case demanded we will not now discuss; but we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that measures of a somewhat similar nature must eventually be adopted.

The reports on the schools are, as usual, interesting and instructive. Each report is, to some extent, an essay on the principles and practice of education. Like essays on any other social question, they are not remarkable for the uniformity of the conclusions at which they arrive. For instance, as to the propriety of teaching what is called "the Principles of Common Things," we find at pages 453 and 677 the most opposite opinions expressed. This diversity of opinion, although very common, is generally confined to small points; on the really important ones they nearly all agree. We miss from this volume the report of Mr. Moseley. By his resignation the Education Committee has lost its ablest and most indefatigable inspector. We perceive, however, that he has been succeeded by a man of somewhat similar calibre. In choosing Mr. Temple, late Principal of Kneller Hall, to fill the vacant post, the committee acted most judiciously.

Travels in the Sandwich and Society Islands.

By S. S. Hill, Esq., Author of 'Travels in Siberia.' Chapman and Hall.

EIGHTY years have not yet passed since Owhyhee or Hawaii was discovered by Captain Cook. Aged persons still are found who saw the celebrated navigator, and who remember the excitement caused by his death. The date of Cook first desecrating Kawai, the most northerly of the group of the Sandwich Islands, was 1778. In 1786 two English merchant ships, the *King George* and the *Queen Charlotte*, visited the islands. In the same year La Pérouse passed through the group during his unfortunate voyage. Vancouver, in 1792, was the next navigator of note whose name is associated with the annals of the islands. Before and after this time various merchant ships had been in these seas, and some European sailors had settled among the natives. At first these strangers were men of little knowledge and doubtful character, but a better class of whites gradually frequented the islands. Vancouver, during his successive visits, in 1792-94, exerted useful influence over King Kamehameha, who was a prince of good dispositions, and acted much under the advice of two white men, Young and Davis, superior to most of the Europeans who had before had communication with the natives. In 1820 a body of missionaries from America formally settled in Owhyhee, and by the labours of these and of their successors, the Sandwich Islands made rapid progress in civilization and Christianity. The visit of the reigning King and Queen and their attendants to Europe, in 1823, and their death at London in 1824, is a sad episode in the history of the islands. In 1827 Roman-catholic priests arrived at Honolulu. In 1833 the present King, Kamehameha III., succeeded to the throne. In 1840 a political constitution was framed for the islands, and in 1843 their independence was acknowledged by the great maritime powers. The population of the whole of the Sandwich Islands is estimated at about 80,000. In the capital there are about 10,000, including 300

whites, the larger proportion of which are Americans, now naturalized subjects. There are eight inhabited islands in the group, and a few other barren islets. The whole superficial area is about 6000 square miles, 4000 of which are in Owhyhee alone. The geologic formation of the islands, it is well known, is entirely coralline and volcanic. The rapid growth of so many new countries on the shores of the Pacific, and the increased international communication by steam in those seas, give fresh importance to the Sandwich Islands, the largest islands after New Zealand in that part of the world.

After his residence in Kamtschatka, of which a narrative has already been published ('L. G.' 1854, p. 368), Mr. Hill availed himself of an opportunity of visiting the isles of the Pacific. In an American whaler, the *Josephine* brig, he got a passage, and after a rough voyage reached Honolulu. To the many well-authenticated legends as to the peopling of these Polynesian regions, an anecdote of the captain of the *Josephine* gives corroboration:—

"The captain of the *Josephine* had himself picked up a canoe from one of the islands within the tropics, with a man surviving, whom he took with him to a port of the Atlantic states, and, after a lapse of two years, carried back and landed upon one of the Bonin or Arzobispo islands, to which the man belonged, in about the lat. 27° north, and 145° east longitude.

"Captain Hedges' account of this circumstance was curious. The man was as nearly in the natural state, if it be such, of our species, as can well be imagined. He had never seen any white man before; and, when he was taken on board, he exhibited almost as much terror of those who had saved his life, as satisfaction at his escape. Kind treatment, indeed, very soon reconciled him to his new associates, and before the ship reached her port, which, however, was not for many months, he had become a very good sailor. He had acquired, also, as much of the English language as was absolutely necessary in his position, with tolerable facility; but the chief use he made of it was to press his return to his native island. Finally, the captain, upon another voyage, was able to approach the island to which the man belonged, and to land him in a boat. The appearance of the whaler here, caused as much curiosity, mingled with alarm, as had attended the first advent of Cook and other early navigators in many of the islands of these seas; but when the natives saw their countryman jump on shore and run to greet his family, who were among others upon the beach, they approached the boat, and overwhelmed all the white men with kind greetings; and they afterwards supplied them with hogs and bread-fruit, for which they would receive nothing but a little tobacco in return."

In 1832, a Japanese junk, after being tossed about for eleven months, was cast on the shore at Woahoo, with four of the crew still surviving, and there are authentic records of such vessels having reached even the shores of America at an earlier period. Besides the ethnological analogies that can be traced in the inhabitants of different regions of the Pacific, there are traditions of religion and of knowledge that seem to indicate some common source of information, and of observations made at a very remote date. But the condition of the Sandwich Islanders at the time of their being known to Europeans was in a very low stage of barbarism, as the readers of the narratives of the early voyagers and the first missionaries sadly prove. How rapid has been the improvement within the range of human recollection many visitors have testified; and the following scene of Mr. Hill's presentation

to the King Kamehameha III. affords a strange contrast to the state of the islands in the days of Cook and Vancouver. Some Russian naval officers were presented on the same occasion:—

"The state apartment was about the dimensions of, and decorated in the same manner as, one of our middle-class drawing-rooms. But near to one of the side-walls appeared an appropriately decorated arm-chair for a throne. On the left of this stood the King, and next to his Majesty his near relative and heir to the throne, Prince Alexander, a fine youth of about twenty years of age, and next to him Mr. Young, the prime minister, a descendant of the celebrated character in the history of the islands; then several other of his Majesty's ministers. On the opposite side of the throne stood, first the Queen, and next the prime minister's wife, then, one after the other, all the dusky ladies of the court (among whom there were one or two of a little lighter tint than that of the unmixed native race) reaching full round this wing of the room.

"Nothing could exceed the benign and modest countenance of Kamehameha III., when all the strangers stood in front of his throne. The minister of foreign relations, Mr. Wylie, having already well-assorted the party, the ceremonies commenced with the presentation of Captain Nievieskoy and his officers; upon which the Captain proceeded to read an address to his Majesty, but which, being in the Russian language and understood by none but the Russians present, had to go through several translations before the business of the day proceeded further. It was first rendered into French by the Baron Giesmar, one of Captain Nievieskoy's officers, and next from the French into English by Mr. Wylie, and finally by Mr. Judd, minister of finance, into the language of the country and the court, in which accent it reached the royal ear; but, how nearly resembling the original I cannot pretend to say.

"After this came my turn; upon which I took the opportunity of making my address also, which reached the King's ear through the single translation of Mr. Judd. I informed his Majesty that, after four months' stay in his islands, it gave me great pleasure to be able before quitting them, to express the satisfaction I had experienced in observing the progress of his people in such branches of knowledge as form everywhere the true elements of civilization, and at being able to carry with me the most agreeable recollections of the kindness and hospitality with which I had been received by all his Majesty's subjects, both native and European, with whom I had come in contact. I then dilated a little upon my more particular observations, especially during my travels in Owhyhee, which the foregoing chapters render it unnecessary to repeat in this place.

"To this address the King was graciously pleased to make the following reply:—

"I am glad to see you, Mr. Hill. It is my wish that my ministers and all my people should be kind to foreigners. I am glad that they have been kind to you. Were any one to act otherwise it would be contrary to my commands.

"It is true, I and my people owe much to the good missionaries. It pleases me to hear you speak so favourably of them—of my islands and my people. As a traveller and man of the world, you will see that much remains to be done; but you will also make the proper allowances for the difficulties I have had to contend with.

"On a small scale, I am endeavouring to do, with the blessing of God, what Peter the Great of Russia did on a large scale. The success I have met with encourages me to go on; and I count upon the sympathy and good will of all friendly nations."

Mr. Hill paid a visit to Karakakooa Bay, the scene of the murder of Captain Cook—an event for which "they attribute more blame to their fathers than we ourselves, with all

the attendant circumstances, now ascribe to them:—

"After exchanging with the party the accustomed salutations of the country, we followed our guide, whose newly assumed confidence had caused us to forget our doubts of his being of the aid to us we required, until we arrived at about a hundred paces from the place at which we had landed, when he stopped to tell us that we stood upon the spot where Captain Cook fell from the blow which caused his death. The party of the natives, however, who knew very well what we were looking for, had followed us, though they neither said anything, nor noticed in any way our proceedings, until my companion, in their own language, questioned them in these words: 'Men of Owhyhee! is this the spot where our great countryman, Captain Cook, fell, when massacred in this bay?'

"I cannot easily forget the change that came over the countenances and appearance of the whole party, both men and women, at these words, while I could yet only guess their purport. They all hung their heads, and looked as sad as if they had been themselves the perpetrators of the deed, and we the first of Cook's countrymen that came to visit the bay since the event. They led us, however, to another spot, which was immediately beneath their own hut, at the water's edge of a broad beach of lava, where they pointed out the exact spot upon which they said Lono (the name, for reasons to be presently mentioned, by which Cook is remembered by the natives) fell and expired."

It may be interesting to learn the state of the memorials of some previous visits to this spot:—

"About a hundred yards from the beach stands a portion of the trunk of a cocoa-nut tree, set in a bed of mere loose stones and broken lava, and bearing several plates of copper, upon which appear the following inscriptions, rudely stamped apparently with a punch. The largest of these had been so badly executed that we could only read a portion of it, which was as follows:—

"This bay was visited by her Majesty's ship *Carrigford*, Right Honourable Lord George Paulet."

"A second plate bore the following inscription:—

"This tree having fallen, was replaced on this spot by her Majesty's steam-vessel *Cornorant*, G. T. Gordon, Esq., Captain, which visited this spot May 18th, 1846."

"The third has the following:—

"This sheet and capping were put on by the *Sparrow Hawk*, September 16th, 1839, in order to preserve this monument to the memory of Cook. Give this a coat of tar."

"The fourth is as follows:—

"Near this spot fell Capt. James Cook, R.N., the renowned navigator, who discovered this island A.D. 1778. His Majesty's ship *Imogene*, October 17th, 1837."

"We now mounted an inclined way over rough blocks of lava, which brought us, at about a mile from the bay and about 500 feet above the water, to an equally unsubstantial and rude memorial of our countryman, whose fame will survive any marble monument that may record his acts. This consists of a mere post, of about ten feet in height, set in loose blocks of lava, enclosed within a wall of the same material, and bearing the following inscription, upon a plate of copper, at the top of it:—

"In the memory of Captain James Cook, R.N., who discovered this island A.D. 1778. This humble monument is erected by his fellow-countrymen, A.D. 1825."

"These were doubtless the officers of the *Blonde*."

The scientific reader will be pleased with the notices of some of the geological events of this Polynesian group, especially of the autumn of 1838, memorable on account of the number and violence of the earthquakes which occurred:—

"The geological history of the group, with the relative position of the different members of which it is composed, equally indeed suggest the probable early appearance of a new island. The apparent

dates of the formation of the islands which exist, are to be observed in the more or less advanced state of the soil, the progress of vegetation, and the cessation or diminution of the number of the volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Thus we find the island of Kawai in these respects the most advanced, and Owhyhee the most backward; as if the former had first arisen, while the volcanic action from which it proceeded had continued advancing from north-west to south-east, and were still advancing and preparing to raise another isle off this coast, or south-east of the island which seems last to have appeared."

Mr. Hill's book also contains an account of his visit to Otaheite, and others of the Society group of islands. Although he received courteous hospitality from the French governor, and speaks as favourably as possible of the occupation of the islands, he strongly expresses his belief that it would be better for the Tahitians and for the French, and for all other countries interested in the welfare of the natives of the Pacific, were the independence of the islands to be recognised by the great maritime nations. The physical as well as moral condition of the islanders is fast deteriorating. Mr. Hill's report relates to the state of matters several years back, but his remarks apply equally to the actual condition of the islands.

Contributions to the Cause of Education. By James Pillans, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh. Longman and Co.

THERE are few who have done more for the advancement of sound education than Professor Pillans. His published works, now collected in a goodly volume, and forming a valuable record of wisdom and experience, have not been his most important contributions to the cause. Long before the subject acquired the prominence that it now possesses in the public mind, and when many who have since been distinguished in the same field of usefulness were unknown, his labours were abundant and fruitful. His reputation in early life for classical scholarship and varied learning raised him to the Rectorship of the High School, and afterwards to the Professorship of Humanity (*Literæ Humaniores*) in the University of Edinburgh. For more than forty years, in these successive offices, the duties of the latter of which he still discharges with unabated zeal and matured ability, he has exerted no slight influence on the educational progress of Scotland. While thus operating directly upon the many thousands of pupils who have attended his classes, his writings in the 'Edinburgh' and 'Quarterly' Reviews, and also his separate publications, have spread sound and enlightened views on general as well as classical education. The more important of these works are republished in the present volume, which is divided into two parts, the first relating to the education of the many, and the second to the education of the few. The titles of some of the papers will more clearly indicate the subjects discussed. In the first part are Two Letters on the Principles of Elementary Teaching, and on the Causes and Cure of Imperfect Discipline, published in 1827-28; Speech on the Proposed System of National Education in Ireland, in 1832, with a note showing the progress of the system to 1855; two articles in the 'Edinburgh Review,' in 1833 and 1834, on National Education in England and

Wales, and on Seminaries for Teachers; and Minutes of Evidence taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1834. In the second part of the volume are Lectures on the Importance of Classical Training; The Rationale of Discipline, a record of the author's experience in the High School of Edinburgh; a Plea for the Scottish University System; and miscellaneous contributions to classical literature. An appendix contains various notes on topics relating to general and classical education. Several of the subjects discussed by Professor Pillans are attracting much notice at the present moment. Among them is the system of national education in Ireland, in the introduction of which the author took an active interest, having presided at a public meeting of the citizens of Edinburgh, in 1832, in favour of the scheme. A note added in 1855 reviews the history and progress of the system, in favour of which the writer's views remain unchanged. The debates in the House of Commons have directed notice to the points on which diversity of opinion exists. The following is a fair statement of the recent history and actual position of the national system in Ireland:—

"A considerable amount of the religious element, in the shape of 'Scripture Lessons,' and 'Evidences of Christianity,' was introduced into the combined instruction, much more, indeed, than was consistent with the strict principles of Catholicism; but it did not materially affect the increasing prosperity of the National Schools, or lead to any disunion among the Commissioners, so long as Dr. Murray was alive. No sooner, however, was Dr. Cullen invested with an authority over the Catholics of Ireland inferior only to that of the Pope, than a change for the worse took place. To a man, who reminded one of the virtues of Fénelon succeeded an impersonation of all that was narrow-minded, austere, and ascetic in the monk of the middle ages. War was accordingly declared against the National Schools. From the Synod of Thurles—the Vatican of Ireland—a decree went forth, written in barbarous Latin, denouncing the whole system, and warning the Catholic youth against repairing to the fountains of knowledge, polluted as they were in priestly eyes by the 'Scripture Lessons' and 'Evidences of Christianity.' The consequence was that for the first time there was a schism in the Board of Commissioners. It became necessary, in order to save the institution, to revert to the terms of the original letter of Mr. Stanley, and confine the hours of united instruction to literary and moral training. This was not accomplished by the Board without much discussion, which ended in the secession of three very valuable members of the Board, including Archbishop Whately. Yet so great is the vitality of the system, and so eagerly is it embraced by the poor Irish, that in spite of the denunciations of their priesthood, and the very determined hostility which, to their shame be it said, it has all along encountered from more than two-thirds of the Protestant clergy of Ireland, it not only maintains its ground, but numbers an annually increasing attendance of pupils up to the 31st of December last.

"The number of children on the Roll for the first year of the experiment up to 31st December, 1833, was 107,042, for 1839 it was 192,971; and for the last four years, notwithstanding the painful circumstances mentioned above, and the immense emigration, the numbers were in the increasing ratio respectively of 520,401, 544,604, 550,631, and 556,557, for the year 1854!"

One of the best parts of Professor Pillans' book is that in which the Scottish Universities are defended against the attacks of innovators who wish to introduce continental schemes. The sketch of the contrasted characters and destinies of the majority of

German and Scottish students may well lead the academical authorities to look with jealousy on the projects of radical reformers:—

"Of this period of academical life in Germany it is not too much to say, that it nullifies in a great measure the good effects of previous training, and introduces the inexperienced youth to feelings and fashions, to maxims and modes of thinking and acting, which are at variance alike with common sense and with the usages of civilized society. And it is thus, I conceive, that we are enabled to account for a fact in the history of the educated classes of that country, scarcely less remarkable than the existence of the University system itself. It is this, that the very *Renouvers* whose antie tricks might entitle them to take for their device—

'Culm ipsum petimus stultitia,'

have no sooner laid aside the cap and gown, than they sink at once into the mediocrity of ordinary life. The bluster and swagger of their college days are forgotten; and henceforth they quietly conform to the prosaic occupations of every-day existence. The Bursche is like a fiery meteor, fed with exhalations from 'the smoke and stir of this dim spot which men call earth,' that mounts aloft, sputtering and flaring for a season, but soon

'Drops from the zenith like a falling star,'

and is heard of no more.

"On the other hand, the young Scotchman, with far less chance than the German of good preliminary training, is launched from college into the tide and current of human affairs with, it may be, a slender enough stock of acquired knowledge in any particular department, and little or none of that kind which is called Erudition, but at the same time with an impulse communicated to his mind by college lectures and college studies, and kept up by the sort of intellectual atmosphere wherein he lives and breathes and has his academical being; an impulse which carries him on in the path and orbit of duty with undeviating regularity and a certainty like that of planetary gravitation. If we trace the history of the immense majority of the German youth—of all indeed but the 'pauci quos æquus amavit Jupiter, atque ardens evehit ad æthera virtus'—we shall find the Bursche, so long as he is at college, either frightening landladies from their propriety, or fighting out his not always bloodless battles, or bearding his professors when they venture to interfere with his consuetudinary sports. But when we follow him from the University into life, we find him sinking into the sleek, sober, guttling clerk, or attorney, or shopkeeper, or small proprietor, nor shall we discover in one among a thousand an aspiration beyond the narrow circle of duties and enjoyments in which choice or accident has placed him:—*quam sibi sortem, seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illi Contentus vivit.*

"If, again, we turn our eyes to the corresponding portion of the Scottish youth, we find instances without end of the alumni of our Universities either gathering *renown* of another sort among the mountains of Spain and on the banks of the Sutlej and Indus; or, if they remain at home, taking the lead among the Southrons in all competitions where the earnest application of talent and industry is required.

"This different result is no doubt owing in part to our free institutions, and the numerous outlets provided by the wide-spread and multifarious relations of the vast empire of Great Britain and her dependencies; but I hold it to be equally certain, that the singularly large proportion of individuals whom Scotland furnishes to supply the demand of the country for intelligent, accomplished, and energetic servants, is mainly due to the impressions received and the impetus communicated by their attendance at college.

"It is not so much learning, as impulse in a right direction, that a young man is likely to receive at our colleges. We do not much affect profound disquisition about various readings, or indulge in the laborious trifling which earned for the mediæval scholar the title of *celestissimus et eruditissimus*. This deficiency in what was once

valued so highly, our impugnors are quite welcome to ascribe either to the shallowness of the teacher, or the incapacity of the taught, or to a due proportion of both—provided they leave us the praise, which can hardly be denied us, of imparting more frequently than other seats of learning, that which we regard as more practically useful—the habit and the love of exertion, a taste for reading, a relish for the beauties of the classics, and an energy of purpose which carries through difficulties and discouragements of every kind to distinction and to fortune.”

Among many other important topics ably discussed in these essays we may mention the arguments in favour of classical training (p. 285 *et seq.*), and the comparison of the English and Scotch classical schools (p. 399, *et seq.*) On the subject of Scottish University Reform we have on various occasions expressed our views freely. Professor Pillans is opposed to any sweeping changes, but he advocates moderate reform, as may be seen in his letter in reply to the circular of the Association formed for promoting this movement. On the subject of increasing to a large extent the number of professional chairs, he says in this letter:—

“There are, I apprehend, risks likely to be incurred by the multiplication of professorships, which require to be well considered and guarded against. Observation and experience confirm me in the belief that in the actual state of the public mind (and I see no reason to expect a change in this respect), it is vain to expect that any course of College Lectures will be permanently attended by either professional or amateur students, attendance on which is not made imperative as a qualification, not only for graduation, but for entering one or other of the liberal professions.

“Now, to require attendance on the whole, or any considerable portion of the courses suggested in your circular, from the students of all or any of the four Faculties, would go far to swamp the University altogether.

“On the other hand, to have Chairs endowed so largely as to be objects of ambition to men of distinguished learning or science, and upon subjects not expected to command a profitable enrolment of pupils, would end in nothing but a multiplication of sinecures. To look for any other result is to take too sanguine a view of human nature. At intervals, few and far between, an enthusiastic professor might be found, who, out of zeal for his favourite pursuit, would attempt to muster a class, and might succeed for a season—or he might throw light on the department assigned to him by his lucubrations in the closet. But even supposing, what we have no right to suppose, that the appointments were always fairly and skilfully made, and no jobbing, the great majority of incumbents of such Chairs would do less for literature and science *with* the endowment than they would have done without it.

“To secure permanence and usefulness even to the new Chairs I have named, it would be necessary to make certificates of attendance indispensable to certain classes of the youth. The course of English Language and Literature should, I think, embrace every matriculated student, to whatever profession he was tending; that of Political and Social Economy should be required of every one aspiring to the honours of the bar; and the course of Didactics I would make imperative on every candidate for a burgh school, and for all the higher grades of the profession of a public instructor.”

Besides strictly educational topics, the volume contains discussions on general questions, which will interest the scholar and man of letters. For instance, in the notes on Cicero, Professor Pillans, in opposition to Lord Brougham, maintains the popular and forensic ability of the Roman orator as fully equal to Demosthenes. The passages cited will

assuredly satisfy even those who cannot read the orations in the original, of the absurdity of Brougham's assertion that, “in all the speeches which Cicero delivered, hardly two pages can be found which a modern assembly would hear.” We are much pleased also with what Professor Pillans says of the Letters of Cicero, that “it will be next to impossible for any public teacher to read them with his pupils, without making the task, with the help of a little illustration and commentary, a delightful one.” The volume, we may add, is inscribed to Lord John Russell, with a graceful dedication, in which a quotation from the author's favourite classic is happily applied:—

“— Est animus tibi
Rerumque prudens, et secundis
Temporibus dubisque rectus:
Vindex avarae fraudis, et abstinentis
Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae;
Consulque, non unius auni,
Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
Judex honestum praestitit ulli.”

HOR. CARM. IV. 9. 34.

The Works of Adam Mickiewicz. Translated by Christian Ostrowski. *Les Œuvres, &c.* Paris. Charpentier.

THE acme of a nation's literary glory will generally be found to coincide with that of its liberty and prosperity. With Poland it is the reverse—the fame of her men of letters did not begin to travel beyond the boundaries of their country till that country's political existence was a thing of the past. Not indeed that Polish literary histories do not exhibit a long roll of authors with long names between the fifteenth and nineteenth centuries, but it will be safe to affirm that these *fortes ante Agamemnona* have seldom been heard of on this side of the Vistula. In 1822, Adam Mickiewicz committed his first productions to the press, and nine years later, the great Goethe—the acknowledged literary sovereign of the Europe of his day—formally recognised the new literature and the new writer by the courteous reception he accorded to the latter, and the gift he made him of the pen that had written the second part of *Faust*. Intellectual Europe has ratified the decision of its chief, and not a little has been written about Mickiewicz and his works in France and Germany. Still, however, much remains to be done. The bulk of our author's writings may be apprehended and enjoyed with ease; but the greatest merit of his greatest work—that work which alone entitles him to be ranked with Goethe and Byron and Shelley—is precisely what renders its appreciation so difficult to all but his own countrymen. We allude to its intense nationality and originality. The ‘*Dziady*’ is the epos of Polish subjugation, and abounds with allusions intelligible to Poles alone. It is founded upon a Lithuanian popular superstition, and impregnated from end to end with a style of thought as unique and unparalleled as the wrongs of the author's country. We may perhaps convey some idea of this to the reader's mind by repeating George Sand's comparison of the ‘*Dziady*’ with ‘*Faust*’ and ‘*Manfred*’—over each of which marvellous works, however, it possesses some considerable advantages. For one thing, the poet has been more fortunate in his hero. The charm of ‘*Manfred*’ lies in the awful sublimity of the conception and the poetry—not in the hero, whose isolated and impossible character rises as far above our tears as “the iced mountain's top” he describes himself as haunting above the clouds and the rains. *Faust* is as natural and probable as *Manfred*

is the reverse, but the reader's pity is exerted at the expense of his admiration. But Konrad, the hero of the ‘*Dziady*,’ is as interesting and amiable as any man can be whose love for his country has consigned him to a dungeon, on whose heart the memory of a hapless attachment lies with a crushing weight, whose enthusiasm and passionate sorrow are continually breaking forth into the most splendid poetry, and around whose couch angels and demons, not abstractions, but realities, continually battle for his soul. *Not abstractions, but realities*—this explains the startling power with which Mickiewicz handles the supernatural. His superhuman beings are not a mere portion of his machinery, or abstract embodiments of the good and evil principles. He evidently believes in them as much as in any of the flesh-and-blood personages of his drama, and the reader who means to enjoy must do the same. The whole is interwoven with an inextricable net of enchantment. A magician appears in a ruined church of Lithuania, he draws his circles and burns his incense, and the spirits of the dead arise, partake of the food he offers, and vanish silently into the night. But a vampire appears at last who will partake of no food, and whom no charms can avail to banish, and who slowly unveils to the alarmed necromancer the progress of a drama in which—as though the monstrous picture of oppression it portrays were not sufficiently removed from ordinary experience—the stage is seldom long untrod by an angel or a fiend, a spectre or an aged priest more mysterious than them all. Of the poetry, it must suffice to say that it frequently rivals the most glorious inspirations of Shelley, to whose style it occasionally offers some resemblance.

The other works of Mickiewicz bear much the same relation to the ‘*Dziady*’ as the early poems of our own Tennyson to his ‘*In Memoriam*’ and ‘*Maud*.’ In the ‘*Dziady*’ the poet appears as writing from the depths of his heart, and revealing his nature as it is; in his remaining writings he is simply the artist, who selects a subject for its interest, and works it up into a poem to the best of his ability. Most of these productions bear evident marks of the influence of Byron—there are, however, two notable exceptions. One of these is ‘*Thadæus Soplitza*,’ a picture of Lithuanian life, which has been compared to a novel of Banim versified by Goldsmith. The other is the book of Sonnets on the Crimea, a collection abounding with the most sparkling beauties, and especially remarkable for its rich Oriental colouring.

Mickiewicz was born in 1798, at Nowogrodek, in Lithuania, received his education at the University of Wina, and commenced life as teacher of the Latin and Polish languages at Kowno. While here he published (1822) the first volume of his poems, comprising ballads, romances, sonnets, and other miscellaneous lyrical pieces. They bore testimony to the influence of Byron and Scott, and exhibited the author as founder as well as head of the romantic school in Poland. Shortly after their appearance, a well-founded suspicion of the poet's implication in a secret political society caused his imprisonment for a time, and subsequent banishment to Odessa. The fame of his Crimean sonnets, composed during a tour he obtained leave to make in that peninsula, speedily led to his recall, and he suddenly found himself a favourite in Russian society. In 1827, appeared ‘*Konrad Wallenrod*,’ a

romantic poem founded on an event in the history of the Teutonic knights. The publication of this work increased the poet's favour and reputation, and he succeeded in obtaining permission to travel. The outbreak of December, 1830, found him in Italy; his endeavours to return and join his countrymen proved ineffectual, and he eventually fixed his abode in Paris. Several works now appeared in rapid succession, among which are particularly to be noted 'The Book of the Pilgrims' (prose), the concluding parts of the 'Dziady,' and 'Thadeus Soplitza.' In 1840, Mickiewicz was made professor of Slavonic literature at Paris, and a brilliant career seemed opening before him. These hopes were unhappily blighted. He had at all times been prone to melancholy and religious fanaticism, and about this period fell completely under the influence of a certain Towianski, who may have been an enthusiast, but who was much more probably an impostor. Be this as it may, he claimed to be a new Messiah, and confirmed his pretensions by a cure of Mickiewicz's wife, which the poet considered miraculous. At length the French government, finding that their professor had replaced his illustrations of Slavonic literature by advocacy of the gospel of Towianski, suspended him from his post, and he continued without employment till 1852, when Louis Napoleon made him librarian to the arsenal. It is satisfactory to find reason to believe that by this time he was undeceived as regarded Towianski's pretensions. Last year he was selected for a mission to Constantinople, in the discharge of which he died, leaving a name that Poles will ever repeat along with those of Copernicus, Sobieski, and Kosciusko.

It will not be supposed that the following sonnets, paraphrased from Ostrowski's French prose translation, can have preserved much either of the beauty or the spirit of the original. Subjected to a double rendering, the latter can hardly have escaped a fate analogous to that of Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, converted by reiterated darnings into a pair of worsted ones. An imperfect idea of Mickiewicz, however, seems preferable to none at all; and, so far as we are aware, the present is, with one insignificant exception, the first attempt to introduce the sonnets to the English reader. The first of the following pieces appeared in the author's earliest volume; the titles of the others sufficiently indicate their extraction from the book of sonnets on the Crimea.

"MORNING AND EVENING.

"Eastward, the sun arises clad in gold,
Westward, the waning moonbeam disappears,
Like spreading fires the rose's buds unfold,
The violet kneels, borne down by dewy tears.
My Laura, from her casement, bright and glad,
Shines forth upon me, on my knees I bow,
Winding her golden tresses—'Why so sad?
The moon,' she asks, 'the violet, and thou?'
'Tis eve—how changed! With added glory burns
The orient moon, and, now no more forlorn,
The violet drinks the sweet reviving breeze;
And Laura to her oriel returns,
In lovelier garb, with dearer charms, and sees
Me sad as erst she saw me in the morn."

"THE PALACE AT BAKCHISERAI.

"Desert art thou as vast! Through light alcove
Oftwined and trellised front, through sumptuous hall,
Palace of power and nest of happy love,
Ceasless buzz, and glossy vipers crawl;
The white clematis, as with flowery veil
She hides each stone, and dims each casement's lights,
Like the dread hand that made Belshazzar pale,
Ruin on wall, and roof, and window waits.
Still in the court a fount of marble gleams,
Yet leaps with silvery jet and chiming rill,
And, in the heart of silence murmuring, sings—
'Love, fortune, glory, shame upon your wings!
Are ye then ficker than my fleeting streams?
Ye fade, ye pass, my tears are flowing still!"

"BAKCHISERAI BY NIGHT.

"Crowds stream out from the mosques, the Izan's sound
Dies in the evening hush; the garnet skies
Crimson like virgins, ever straining there,
The queenly moon to night's embraces hies.
Those deathless odalisks of Heaven's harem,
The stars, unveil; a lonely cloud is rolled
Past by the wind, so waits an azure stream
A sleeping swan's white plumage, fringed with gold.
Cypress and minar shades here blended lie;
There giant rocks high council seem to keep,
Like Eblis' senate, glooming all the mead—
Sometimes a lightning, kindling by their steep,
Furrows the silent space of sapphire sky,
Like a lone Arab flying on his steed."

"THE TOMB OF MADAME POTOCKA—BAKCHISERAI.

"Sweet rose, and was it thine to droop and die
In this fair land, the very nest of spring?
Alas! the joys that did like swallows fly
Thy wintering heart, left, bee-like, there their sting.
Northward I gaze, and all the ebon air
Behold with stars unutterably burning;
Was it thy soul that, ever straining there,
Printed her heavenly path with fiery yearning?
Daughter of Poland! when 'tis mine to die,
Like thee afar in exile, may the hand
Of pitying strangers raise my tomb near thine;
That so from lips of Polish pilgrims I
May drink the accents of my native land,
And he who hymns thy sepulchre hymn mine."

"ALUSHEA—MORNING.

"From the gaunt peaks the sailing vapours go;
Like prayers, the harvests murmur in the wind;
Bowed woods salute the sun, like garlands glow
Their smouldering fruits, in massy foliage shrined.
The meads are seas of flowers—through all the air
Bright butterflies, as though a living spray
Of diamond fountains, rise and fall—!o! where
The banded locusts darken o'er their prey!
The bald-browed rock frowns sternly on the wave,
The waters chafe, and in their angry foam
Sports a wild splendour, as in tigers' eyes,
And gleams with wrath and hurricane to come;
But the far sea is hushed, and calm and grave
As a proud swan each snowy vessel lies."

"THE CASTLE OF BALAKLAVA.

"Thy rampart, erst of strength and splendour full,
Ungrateful Krim! now yields thy booms a shed:
So on a mountain lies a giant's skull,
So reptiles wind in the enormous head.
Let us attain the crumbling summit. Lo!
A hero's name engraved in mouldering lines;
It shook a host of old, now, even as though
An insect, lurks behind these straggling vines.
These sculptured stones confess the Grecian's hand,
Chains to the Tartar here the Italian gave,
Here pilgrims breathed Arabian prayers, but now
On dusky tombs the funeral vultures stand
And droop their wings—so on the walled brow
Of plague-smit towns Death's awful banners wave."

"THE ROCK OF AIUDAH.

"Aiudah! See the blackening waves advance
Against the shore, like armies to the fray,
Then break to silvery clouds, while rainbows dance
In the long lines of diamond spray!
They strike, they break, they die on the lagoon
Like stranded whales—their long triumphant swell
Now hides the prostrate sand—retreating soon
They leave the pearl, the coral, and the shell.
So, youthful bard, will Passion's surges roll
On thy young heart, but do thou cease the lyre
And wake the soul of music, at her hymn
The threatening floods will suddenly retire,
And on the strand of thy delivered soul
Leave songs whose splendours never shall be dim."

America by River and Rail; or, Notes by the Way on the New World and its People. By William Ferguson, F.L.S. Nisbet and Co.

Those who know nothing of the United States, or who have read only two or three of the ninety-nine books that have been written on America, will be delighted with Mr. Ferguson's Notes by the Way. In the form of a journal he narrates his Transatlantic trip, describing, in ample detail, whatever struck him as peculiar in the institutions of the country, the manners of the people, and the places visited. Some of these descriptions relate to objects with which the majority of readers must be already abundantly familiar, such as the American hotels and steamers and railroads, and the educational system, and "the peculiar institution" of slavery. If the book were intended for those already initiated into American life, or if ter-

ror of critics and reviewers had been before his eyes, the author would have omitted many of these oft-told tales, and reduced his volume to half its present size. On the other hand, the narrative would then have been meagre and unsatisfactory to those who desiderated information on "common things," which travellers are not expected to omit. The choice had to be made between wearying some readers by needless details, and offending others by fragmentary and insufficient statements. Mr. Ferguson has written his book for the general public, and it will doubtless be received with the favour due to the report of an observant, candid, and right-minded traveller. For our own part, after all that we have read about America, we have found much that is new and much that is interesting in Mr. Ferguson's book. Boston was the port at which he disembarked. Harvard University, which is three miles from the city, was early visited. Agassiz is here Professor of Zoology and Geology, and Asa Gray of Botany. Longfellow was, till recently, the Professor of Modern Languages and *Belles Lettres*—

"We found Harvard University to consist of a series of buildings scattered in a large park, containing some good trees, chiefly elms and maples. Most of the buildings are old, but about fourteen years ago the principal library was removed to a handsome gothic structure of granite, just then finished. I like the *tout-ensemble* of the whole very much. With the exception of the new library, the buildings are very plain houses; but there was an air of quiet and retirement this spring evening over the place which was fascinating. Open stiles in the paling admitted us to the park. On the left is the Theological Library, and a hall containing some old portraits; beyond it stands one of the boarding-houses. On the right, opposite the Theological Library, is another boarding-house; and beyond it, the oldest building of all, the Law Library or Dane Hall. In front is a large building, containing the chapel, lecture-rooms, &c.; and beyond it, at some distance, is the new library, called Gore Hall.

"We were fortunate in finding the library open, as it is not usually so on Saturday, and was so tonight for some special purpose. Mr. Sibley, the assistant librarian, was there, and was most kind in showing us over it. It is admirably arranged. There is a lofty central-hall, along each side of which the books are placed in shelved recesses, like little chapels; above these is a gallery, with smaller recesses for books. The hall contains some busts; among them one of Everett, one of Roscoe of Liverpool, one of John Adams, the second president of the United States.

"Among the literary curiosities shown to us were Walton's Polyglot, the copy which belonged to Hyde, Lord Clarendon. A Latin Bible, given by J. Gardiner, of Boston, to the person who sent it to the college, and interesting because J. Gardiner's father received it from the hands of Charles I. himself. I think this is its history. I may mistake the name, and perhaps Gardiner was the Boston man who got it from the son of the royal donatée. A Foulis' Milton, folio, splendid, given by a London lord-mayor to Phillis Wheatley, a negro poetess, whose slim volume of not unmelodious verses is also here. A beautiful Greek MS. Play, said to be worth 1500*l*. A Psalter, with the autograph, 'Francis Bacon's Book.'

"This library contains about 65,000 vols.; the Medical Library in Boston, 1600 vols.; the Law Library in Dane Hall, 14,000 vols.; the Theological Library, 4500 vols.; the Students' Library, 13,000 vols.—total, 98,100 volumes.

"The entire annual fund for increasing it is only \$300. Harvard is the oldest university in America, and here the first printing-press established in the Western World was located."

At Boston the schools were sedulously visited, and various statistics are given illustrative of the educational system:—

"The entire yearly cost of the Boston schools is \$350,000, or 70,000*l*. They are divided into 'public' and 'primary' schools, and are managed by separate committees. The former consist of one Latin school, one English high-school, one normal school, and eighteen grammar schools, some of which are for boys only, some for girls only, and some combine both. There are 198 primary schools: and the total number of children attending all is about 23,000, or nearly one-sixth of the population.

"In the boys' school I was struck, and that rather unpleasantly, by the 'free-and-easy' behaviour of the pupils. The master remarked that they were quite republican in their manners, but added that they got on pretty well notwithstanding. To my English notion it looked very like 'contempt of authority.' Here it is simply 'manly (or would be manly) independence.'

"One has difficulty, too, in recognising that all this costly education is free to the recipient. Perhaps the knowledge of this has its effect on their carriage. It has been stated that it makes the pupils careless of regular attendance, which cannot be enforced even by parents on their free and independent offspring. Still the system is understood to work well.

"The primary schools give the elements of education. From these pupils pass to the grammar schools, and so on to the English high-school, and lastly, to the Latin school. Many, however, do not go through this course, but pass from each school to the real business of life. The education given is of a good practical kind.

"The returns of July, 1854, of the Boston public schools, give the following figures:—22 schools; 5177 boys, 5027 girls—10,204 total; 9727 average attendance in six months; 11,327 seats; 9529 pupils between five and fifteen, 675 over fifteen; 26 masters; 14 sub-masters; 14 ushers; 165 female assistants—219 total number of teachers; 150,000 estimated population in 1853; 138,788 actual population in 1850, by the census returns."

The remark in the foregoing extract about the manners of the American youth was often confirmed by subsequent observation. Speaking of the children in a house where Mr. Ferguson, with his two travelling companions, were staying, this account is given of them:—

"They are free, natural, and affectionate. Most of the American children are too pert. In fact they do not look like children. They are diamond editions of men and women—embryo republicans and look as if already borne down by the burden of affairs. They address their parents as 'Sir,' and 'Madam,' and ere they are well out of the nursery, assume the airs and bearing of ripe manhood.

"In some points of etiquette there is greater strictness in America than at home. Thus, you may give your arm to a lady to escort her to dinner; but if you are walking with her in the street, it is not usual to offer your arm, unless in the case of husband and wife, brother and sister, or other near relationship. At the *table-d'hôte* we have attempted several times to get into conversation with people who sat next us, but except in rare instances we have always been repulsed, sometimes with a short answer, sometimes with none at all. On one occasion a person, and he too had addressed me first, rudely rose and left in the middle of my reply to his remarks."

The question of etiquette and usage as to shaking the hand was once discussed by the author with no less a personage than General Cass, whose recent speeches in the Senate have been described, unjustly, we think, as violently anti-English. This interview with the General Mr. Ferguson narrates, after describing his house:—

"The general himself I had seen before, and at once recognised. He is a fine-looking portly man, of sixty-five or seventy summers; his countenance denoting strong good sense, and a good deal of

determination. He was United States' minister, he told me, for a considerable time at the court of Louis Philippe, and enjoyed the personal friendship of that monarch. In the course of a very lengthened and interesting conversation, we talked of the feeling of America towards England. He asserted that there is no Russian feeling really, and said that the entire sympathy of Americans had been with England, till they received the report of some speech of Lord Clarendon's, in which he had said that the combined fleets now in the Sea of Azoff might, ere another summer, be in the Gulf of Mexico. They had also heard that Louis Napoleon had said that England and France combined could defy the world. These, and such like expressions, he said, had annoyed the Americans, and stirred up a feeling hostile to England. He regretted it, he said, very much; and would deplore a rupture with the mother-country. It is the alliance with France which they fear. They deprecate England lending herself to France on questions of world-wide policy.

"He also referred to the absurd books written by Englishmen about America. They come over here, he said, run over the country for three months, and think they understand it. Few, he said, very few understood the fundamental principles of their government. Each State has the entire control of its own affairs, although amenable to the general government on matters affecting the Union. But with the internal government, or acts of the individual States, the general government takes nothing to do. Even this, he complained, was not understood; and when States, such as Pennsylvania and Missouri, repudiated—acts which the general government could no more control than I could—Sydney Smith and others launched their invectives against the whole constitution, government, and character of the United States as such.

"Most erroneous ideas of English manners obtain too. Thus, they think we never shake hands, because it is not usual to do so on a casual introduction. Now here, when you are introduced to ever so many tag-rag-and-bob-tail, you have to shake hands with them all, and are probably expected to profess yourself highly gratified at making their acquaintance. But, on the other hand, if you have been talking very intimately to your host or hostess, or their daughter, for half an evening, it is a woful breach of etiquette to venture to shake hands on leaving. I was unfortunate enough to do this on one occasion, and was made aware of the solecism I had committed, by the remark having been overheard, 'What an infliction to shake hands all round that way!'

"With this previous experience, it amused me to hear Mr. Cass say, as he held out his hand on my rising to leave, 'You Englishmen must learn to shake hands when you come to this country!' 'Why, general,' I replied, 'that is particularly an English custom, only you reverse our way of it. When you see a man for the first time, you shake hands with him, and profess friendship, whether you know him or not; and when you part, you do so as if you were utter strangers. Now, we wait till we have learned something of how we like each other; and if we do, we shake hands, in token that we hope to meet again.'

Having good letters of introduction, the author had opportunity of seeing many of the American notables in literature and science, as well as in politics and theology, and reports of his interviews appear in the book. Of more permanent value are the notices of the mineral resources, of the engineering works, and other sources of the power and wealth of this wonderful country. In all that pertains to physical development America has the prospect of astonishing progress. But the future is not so bright as regards social happiness or political prosperity. The deterioration of race has been already referred to as exhibited in the young. The general result of Mr. Ferguson's observations is stated at the

close of his book, that England is the freest and happiest country after all; a conclusion to which not a few Americans must, in their hearts, assent. In a conversation with a shrewd judge in one of the northern states, two things Mr. Ferguson remembers among the impressions which he said had been made on his mind during his visit to the old world:—"One, that Paris, after London, was like seeing a farce after one of Shakspeare's plays; and the other, that England was only thus much less free than America, that a man when he committed a murder had very little chance of getting off without being hung."

Evelyn Marston. By the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham.' 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett. *Erlesmere; or, Contrasts of Character.* By L. S. Lavenue. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

EVELYN MARSTON is a story of touching interest. The plot in its main incidents is a familiar and frequent one, but the skill of the author appears in the variety thrown into the scenes and characters. Spitalfields is the unromantic locality where the tale commences, but at a time when it was still peopled largely by French refugees, the victims of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The descendants of noble families, less fortunate than others who are now ranked with the aristocracy of England, struggled for subsistence in this poor district of the metropolis. The son of one of these refugees, Armand du Chastel, is the hero of the tale. In his pursuits as an artist he sees Evelyn Marston, the daughter of an English country gentleman, and a mutual attachment is formed. Evelyn is exposed to the indignation of her father on his learning the affair, as Armand is apprised in a letter from the young lady's French governess, who fancied that she was herself the beloved one, not aware that her company was sought as one who *si elle n'étoit pas la rose, avait vécu près d'elle*:—

"No doubt, Mr. Du Chastel will feel some natural curiosity to learn the causes of the unexpected and astounding (*étourdissant*) events which have taken place. I can only satisfy this natural desire for information, by informing him of what little has come to my knowledge.

"The rupture of all those agreeable relations which he found existing at Donnington Abbey, has been occasioned by a violent quarrel between Mr. Marston and his daughter. It is not for me to enlarge upon what is for ever to be lamented. The grounds of the quarrel were, I believe, such as often happen in the families of the English, so fond of liberty, but never take place in France, where submission to the proprieties of things, and, above all, to the unlimited control of parents in that important matter, marriage, is without exception.

"I believe Mr. Marston proposed an alliance to his daughter most unexceptionable in every respect. It was with a man of large fortune, unquestioned honour, about her own age, and one known to her from childhood—yet he was met with a flat refusal. In vain, as I am informed, did the worthy (*le digne*) Mr. Marston demand a reason for the young lady's unaccountable caprice—he could obtain none.

"There was a repetition the most obstinate of the refusal to obey, in spite of the urgent entreaties to which the father condescended. At last he became justly enraged at this *entêtement*, and his fury broke out in high words, as it was natural it should. The young lady's temper is also rather high; she stuck to her rights as a daughter of proud Albion; and, in short, it ended by Mr. Marston turning her out of the house.

"So there was a terrible *fracas*, and everybody

at their wits' end to know what would come next, and what they were to do; and whether she would ever come back again. The young lady herself hoped to do so, I dare say; for she went no further than Nurse Bond's, who lives in the village of Donnington hard by—but if she did expect to return, she has deceived herself. Mr. Marston declared himself implacable; sent her clothes after her, and dismissed me from my situation, as I have said; allowing me to stay a month here, only on condition that I would not exchange a syllable with Miss Marston.

"All this, however, might have passed away, and she been restored, but for an event of which I have heard this morning, that renders the mischief irremediable. Mr. Marston, in the effervescence of anger, no doubt, has done the most inconceivable of things.

"He has actually gone and married himself to a young woman, once a servant in this very house; and afterwards—I am shocked to allude to it—accepting a situation far more disgraceful even than that of kitchen-maid could be—a situation, in short, which renders it impossible that Miss Marston should ever return to the house, where the new wife, and two children she already has by Mr. Marston, are expected in a short time; but I shall take care to strike my tent first.

"What is to become of Miss Marston, it is painful to think! I am sure I pity her from my heart. Thrown friendless upon the world, after all the luxury and expense to which she has been used. What Mr. Marston will do for her, nobody knows; but that little enough may be expected, when there is a *marâtre* of this description, and a second family in question, one may suppose."

The upshot of this affair may be readily conjectured, and the pleasant love story ends according to orthodox rules, a period of trial terminating in great prosperity, the poor refugee becoming the unexpected heir of estates, and the curtain falling upon a scene of dull serenity. But for the variety arising from the historical use of Protestant immigration into this country the story would be tedious, and the commonplace ending unsatisfactory. But the reader gets interested in the character and in the fortune of Armand du Chastel, and sees in Evelyn Marston a wife worthy of his genius and his worth. As to literary style, the book is in many parts most carelessly written, defiant of rules of grammar and composition, and full of faults which we are willing for this once to excuse on the plea of hasty preparation.

THE contrasts of character in the story of 'Erlesmere' are more marked than are usually found in life, and therefore the book will be read with more surprise than satisfaction. Mr. Erle, of Erlesmere, is a philosophical sort of a gentleman, whose ordinary strain of sentiment and mode of language appears in the beginning of the following extract:—

"Oh! glorious Nature! worthy art thou of worship—worthy of love!" used Mr. Erle to exclaim theatrically; and Mary listened and admired. She listened and admired yet more, with childish and innocent vanity, when her preceptor one day inserted in his hymn of praise her name, *vice* Nature's. Except to gratify his own ears, he need not have expended eloquence on the country-bred girl. His manners, attitudes, and fine words had begot in her much worship. He duly be-thou'd and be-thee'd as he besought her not to reject him: and not knowing more of love than that lovers used those pronouns in books, she readily agreed to his wishes. Kinsman Erle was so great a man, so learned, so wonderful, that she put her hand in his with a flush of gratitude and promised to be his wife.

"Soon, my child!" he whispered.

"So childish was she that she received his words as an intimation, and did not reply.

"He liked her silence: it befitted her rôle of

artlessness. He liked his own position, for he had enacted a romance, and carried out his principles. His London friends would appreciate the fact that he had married a penniless cousin: 'twas a novel in real life. His system would be universally admired when he introduced to the world the blushing child of nature as his bride.

"He pressed her to his heart as he thought of his disinterestedness, and she wondered at his great kindness. They sauntered home together, too thoughtful to speak.

"It seemed as if you were never coming home, Mary—where have you been all day?" asked her cousin Stephen, when she returned.

"Sitting by the great oak," she replied; but not with her common frankness.

"All day?"

"Not all day, Steenie—only since noon."

"It's six o'clock now. I've been wanting to tell you that I've found a book in the library, which explains everything about the stars. It's French, and I want you to help me with some of the words. Mr. Erle has been teaching you these six weeks. I wish he would go back to London. I don't like him at all," he added vehemently, 'I don't believe he knows half as much as he pretends.'

"You must not say these kind of things any more, Stephen."

This is contrast the first. Mrs. Erlesmere has twins in due season, and they are created, physically and mentally, as antagonistic as the skilful invention of the author can imagine. In the training of the brothers, and in their career, the contrasts are sustained, the interest of the story being kept up by the varied intermingling and crossing of their destinies, and rounded with a tragical and doleful catastrophe.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A Vacation in Brittany.* By Charles Richard Weld. With Illustrations. Chapman and Hall.
- On Foot through Tyrol in the Summer of 1855.* By Walter White. Chapman and Hall.
- Essays in Philosophy.* By Alexander Campbell Fraser, M.A. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.
- The Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated.* By the Rev. Alfred Jones. Bagster and Sons.
- The College Irish Grammar.* By the Rev. Ulick J. Bourke. Dublin: John O'Daly.
- Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.* Vol. VI. Printed for the Academy.
- A First Trip to the German Spas and to Vichy: with an Essay on the Nature and Uses of Spas, &c.* By John Aldridge, M.D., President of the Chemical Society of Dublin. M'Glashan and Gill.
- The History and Conquests of the Saracens.* By Edward A. Freeman, M.A. J. H. and J. Parker.
- A Day in Nimes: a Sketch.* By Beata Elizabeth Macaulay. Masters.
- The Tongue of Fire; or, the True Power of Christianity.* By William Arthur, A.M. Hamilton and Co.
- Ailey Moore, a Tale of the Times; showing how Evictions, Murder, and such-like Pastimes are managed, and Justice administered in Ireland.* By Father Baptist. Dolman.
- Scottish Episcopal Romanism; or, Popery without a Pope.* By the Rev. Richard Hibbs, M.A. Paton and Ritchie.
- Shadows of the Past: being Sketches, Legendary, Historical, and Poetical, chiefly illustrative of Scottish Life.* By John Patterson. Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.
- The Stepping Stone to Natural History, Vertebrate—viz., Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes.* By James Owen. Longman and Co.
- A complete Catechism of the Descriptive Geography of England.* By T. Challenger. Longman and Co.
- Knowledge made Easy.* By George Vasey. Illustrated with 160 Engravings. P. Pitman.

A VACATION in Brittany pleasantly describes the surface observations and roadside incidents of a rapid tour in the Armorica of the ancients, with an occasional dip into the pages of Souvestre, Mahé, and other romantic antiquaries. Mr. Weld did not remain long enough in Brittany to penetrate the life of the people, and what he lacks in information acquired through actual experience, he very properly endeavours to make up for by reference to local chroniclers. We thus obtain an occasional insight into those peculiar manners and customs which are said to have undergone little change through the lapse of centuries, and which

yet remain undisturbed by the invasion of railroads. But the predominant character of the volume is that of a light and sketchy account of a few weeks' holiday in a secluded district, where, notwithstanding the impediments of primitive accommodation and an obstructive language, the tourist who knows how to enjoy himself can contrive to spend his time both profitably and agreeably.

Mr. White has produced an extremely interesting narrative in his book on Tyrol. It describes a journey, not altogether on foot, as the title-page indicates, but made at an incredibly trifling cost, through one of the most picturesque sections of the Alps, inhabited by a race distinct in many respects from the peasantry of the surrounding regions. By mixing freely amongst the people, adapting himself to the exigencies of the hour, and avoiding all those luxurious modes of travelling which exclude strangers from the means of exploring the domestic life of a country, Mr. White has collected details not ordinarily found in the journals of summer tourists. The book is excellent in its kind.

The Essays in Philosophy, by Professor Fraser, are collected and reprinted from the 'North British Review,' avowedly for the object of supporting the author's claims as a candidate for the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, now vacant by the death of Sir William Hamilton. It is understood that the contest will lie between Professor Ferrier, of the University of St. Andrews, and Professor Fraser, of New College, Edinburgh. Judging by Mr. Ferrier's Theory of Knowing and Being, and by these Essays of Mr. Fraser, the one is the representative of German speculative metaphysics, and the other a disciple of the Scottish school of mental philosophy. It will be strange if the doctrines of Hegel and the transcendentalists are henceforth to be taught in the University of Dugald Stewart and Sir William Hamilton. If Mr. Ferrier's philosophy is preferred by the patron-electors, it will be on the principle of *ignotum pro magnifico*. Any one who reads Mr. Fraser's two Essays on Reid and Hamilton, and on Scottish Metaphysics, in this volume, will recognise in him an able and intelligent supporter of that system of mental philosophy which is honourably associated with the historical renown of the universities of Scotland.

Dr. Jones' Onomasticon, or Dictionary of Names occurring in the Old Testament, is a valuable contribution to philological literature. Arranged in the English alphabetical order, it gives the Hebrew name, with the signification, and the Septuagint and Vulgate rendering; followed by exposition of the Hebrew etymology, and discussion of the derivation and import of the word. The usefulness of a dictionary like this for biblical students is obvious, and it is also a valuable book of reference in connexion with historical, geographical, and ethnological researches. We are persuaded that much available and important information may be acquired from the ancient names of scriptural places and personages viewed in connexion with their etymology, and this in regard to secular as well as sacred history. Illustrations of this have occurred in the recent Assyrian explorations and discoveries. In elucidation of the Jewish history, the etymological study of names is most instructive.

The College Irish Grammar has been compiled chiefly with the view to aid the students of Maynooth and of the Catholic University of Ireland in the study of the national language, in connexion with their future ecclesiastical and social duties. Familiarity with the mother tongue of a people gives great influence to teachers who possess it, and the importance attached by the Irish Catholic clergy to this means of usefulness ought to be emulated by Protestants in their spheres of labour. Apart from theological uses, the cultivation of Hiberno-Celtic literature will be promoted by the circulation of this grammar.

Dr. Aldridge's qualifications as a scientific chemist, as well as a medical man, give him advantage in describing the continental spas, of some of the more important of which accurate accounts are published in this work, with remarks on the

nature and uses of such waters generally. The book is in the form of a narrative of a trip to the German spaw and to Vichy, and being lightly written, will afford amusement as well as information to the reader.

Mr. Freeman's History of the Saracens, chiefly of their military conquests, was delivered in the form of six lectures before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. It is a useful summary of the leading historical facts, such as might be expected to be prepared for a popular audience. References are given to some of the books of authority on the subject.

In the sketch of Nismes, by B. E. Macaulay, descriptions of some of the notable antiquities of the place are introduced in a story of modern life in that part of France, so rich in classical and in historical recollections. The notices of the town and surrounding district render this a pleasant memorial book of a visit to Nismes.

Under the title of the Tongue of Fire, adopted from the well-known allusion in the history of the first Christian Pentecost, Mr. Arthur draws contrasts between the condition of the church now and in apostolic times, and points out what he conceives some of the practical means for arriving at a state of greater spiritual devotedness and beneficent influence. Mr. Arthur's concluding review of social and religious progress, as exhibited in the improved habits of society and in the extension of charitable and philanthropic efforts at home and abroad, display a manly and enlightened faith in humanity, when inspired with the same truth and love that animated the early Christians.

The Sketches by Mr. John Patterson consist of short tales and legends, and also poetical pieces, in all of which the spirit of Scottish nationality in the writer is the most noticeable feature. Some of them, however, touch on themes of wider sympathy, such as the lines on the death of Sir G. Cathcart. The prose pieces are of the kind which commonly appear in magazines and periodicals published in Scotland.

The Geographical Catechism of Mr. Challener contains a variety of information in addition to the descriptions of localities. It is a book deserving to be introduced into schools.

Mr. Vasey's Elementary Lesson Book of Reading is on the principle of phonography, as expounded and practised by Mr. Pitman.

New Editions.

A Treatise on the Cure of Stammering. By James Hunt, M.R.S.L. Second Edition. Longman and Co.
Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Part II. W. and R. Chambers.
Lettice Arnold: a Tale. By the Author of 'Emilia Wyndham,' 'The Wilmingtons,' &c. Hodgson.
Frankenstein; or, the Modern Prometheus. By Mrs. Shelley. Hodgson.

For the cure of stammering the system of the late Mr. Hunt has long possessed the highest reputation, justified by the narrative of authentic cases, and the testimonials of scientific medical practitioners. In the new edition of the Treatise by Mr. James Hunt, son of the inventor of the system, much new matter is printed, with additional cases and recommendations. There are some sensible hints on the subject of the art of elocution, and the propriety of its being more generally introduced in educational training. Among the commendatory letters is one dated Eversley Rectory, March, 1856, from the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of 'Alton Locke,' giving a grateful report to Mr. Hunt of the progress of his own case under his treatment, concluding thus:—"I must not forget to say that, thanks to you, I have been preaching and lecturing extempore, not only without stammering, but with an ease I never felt before."

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

Photographic Portraits of Living Celebrities. Executed by Maull and Polyblank. No. 2. *The Right Hon. T. Babington Macaulay, with a Biographical Notice.* By Herbert Fry. Maull and Polyblank.
Free Discussion versus Intolerance: a Narrative. By the Rev. John Macnaught, M.A. Longman and Co.
Devotional Theology of the Church of Rome. S. Alfonso de Liguori's 'Glories of Mary.' J. and C. Mozley.

A Plea for a Plotter: a Poem. Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill.

A German Grammar on a new and simplified Method, for the Use of Private Students and Schools. By Herr Bernard Moncriff. Longman and Co.

Chambers' History of the Russian War. Part. X. W. and R. Chambers.

A Few Remarks on the Pictures of 1856. Harrison

Tabular Exercises in Elementary Arithmetic. By P. H. Harding. Stevenson.

Map of Central America, showing the different Lines of Atlantic and Pacific Communication. By James Wyld.

Map of Central America, showing the Routes between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Engraved by Trelawney Saunders, F.R.G.S. E. Stanford.

The portrait of Mr. Macaulay is an admirably characteristic and truthful presentment of the historian, serious but thoughtful, and will interest a very wide circle of admirers.

In the pamphlet entitled *Free Discussion versus Intolerance*, the Rev. John Macnaught vehemently declaims against his expulsion from the Liverpool Clerical Society, on account of the alleged heretical views promulgated in his recent volume on the Inspiration of the Bible. Of Mr. Macnaught we knew nothing when his book passed under our review, but after the judgment then expressed by us, we are little surprised at the event of which Mr. Macnaught now complains.

The Tract on the Devotional Theology of the Church of Rome, is the reprint of an article on S. Alfonso de Liguori's Glories of Mary, and other aids to Roman Catholic worship, in the Christian Remembrancer of October, 1855.

Mr. Moncriff has contrived to pack into a treatise of twenty-four pages, as much matter essential for elementary students of German grammar, as is usually found in more voluminous manuals.

A Few Remarks on the Pictures of 1856 is a pamphlet got up very obviously in imitation of Mr. Ruskin's well-known brochure on the same subject. The remarks are not without some degree of penetration, but they are those of a person whose acquaintance with the works of our modern masters is evidently of the most superficial description.

The tabular exercises in Elementary Arithmetic by Mr. Harding are ingenious and manageable, and may be usefully employed in schools, under intelligent direction.

Two Maps of Central America have been published to meet the demand occasioned by the political interest connected at present with that region. Mr. Saunders' map is based on Bailey's original drawing, corrected by subsequent surveys of official and private persons, including the Admiralty surveys on the coast, and those of Mr. Squier in Honduras. It is the most complete and scientific map of the district yet published. Mr. Wyld's map is more for popular use, being constructed with special view to the commercial as well as political questions now under dispute or discussion. It is entitled a Map of the Boundaries Claimed by the Different Central American States, and the limits, according to various treaties, are conspicuously coloured. The different lines of Atlantic and Pacific communication are also prominently marked.

List of New Books.

Ackland (H. W.) on Health, &c., 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Alley Moore, by Father Baptist, 12mo, cloth, 3s.
Bennet's (J. H.) Urethra, 8vo, cloth, 4s.
Blacket's (W. S.) Young Men's Class, fcap., cloth, 2s.
Brathwaite's Retrospect, Vol. XXXIII, fcap., 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Breen's (H.) Practical Astronomy, post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
British Controversialist, Vol. I, post 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Burton's (E. P.) First Footsteps in East Africa, 8vo, cloth, 18s.
Coghlan's (F.) Guide to Switzerland, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
Compensation, 2 vols. fcap., 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Dalrymple's (K.) Diary, crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Eriemere, or Contrasts of Character, 2 vols. post 8vo, cl., £1 1s.
Eyre Major on Metallic Bones, &c., royal 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Fairy Ballads, by Rock, 32mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Forbes's (Sir J.) Sight Seeing in Germany, &c., post 8vo, cl., 10s. 6d.
Gurney's (Rev. A.) Songs of Early Summer, fcap., 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Happy Cottage, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Hardwick's (F. H.) Photographic Chemistry, fcap., cloth, 6s. 6d.
Hughes's (Ed.) Outlines of Scripture Geography, fcap., 8vo, 4s. 6d.
McCosh's (J.) Method of Divine Government, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
MacRae's (A.) Manual of Plantership in British Guiana, 8vo, cl., 5s.
Man of the World, by S. W. Fulton, 3 vols. post 8vo, cl., £1 11s. 6d.
Mansfield's (C. B.) Brazil, edited by C. Kingsley, post 8vo, 12s. 6d.
Monroe's (E.) Basil the School Boy, 2nd edit., 12mo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Neale's (J. M.) Readings for the Aged, 3rd Series, 12mo, 1s. 6d.
Notes and Queries: General Index to Vol. I. to XII., 1st series, 6s.
Parry's Expedition, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 1s. 6d.
Pratt's (Tidd) Law of Lighting, &c., 3rd edit., 12mo, bds., 4s.
Rogers's (S.) Poetical Works, 16mo, cloth, 12s., 6s., 4s., 2s., 1s.

Russell's (W.) Marriage Settlement, 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d.
Salad for the Social, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Schoolcraft's (H. R.) Myth of Hiawatha, crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Scott's (J.) Practical Meteorology, post 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Scott's (Lady) Types of the Old and New Testament, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.
Tucker's (Miss) Southern Cross, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Waters of Comfort, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
White's (W.) On Foot through Tyrol, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 9s.
Whitling's (H. J.) Pictures of Nuremberg, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Williams's (F.) German Dictionary, 12mo, cloth, 3s.
Woodsorell, by J. F., 18mo, cloth, 3s.
Wybrow's (F.) Memoir, royal 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Zoe, by E. D. Livermore, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 12s.

ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. MURRAY AND CROKER'S 'BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.'

In the 'Literary Gazette' of April 12, in noticing the publications received during the week, we expressed our regret to see Mr. Macaulay's review of Croker's Boswell reprinted in the Traveller's Library. "The essay," we said, "appeared in the autumn of 1831, when the political excitement of the time of the Reform Bill was at the hottest. If party-feeling sharpened and evened the shafts of that attack upon Croker, as was universally said at the time, this is more painfully apparent when we re-read the paper quietly now." Such were the terms in which we expressed disapprobation of the spirit of that review, and regret at its republication. But in writing this we remembered how much the book had provoked the severity of the reviewer, who likened it to a certain leg of mutton which Johnson pronounced "as bad as bad could be—ill fed, ill killed, ill kept, and ill dressed." "This edition," said the reviewer, "is ill compiled, ill arranged, ill written, and ill printed." While disapproving of the republication of the review, we could not therefore forget the temptation to its being written, and we added these words, "Not that the book deserved any quarter. It was the worst edition of Boswell that had been published." Are we singular in this opinion? or was Mr. Macaulay's attack upon it merely the result of personal feeling and party vindictiveness? Here is the opinion of another literary man against whom no charges of the kind could be then brought:—

Thomas Carlyle's Opinion of Croker's Boswell.—Fraser's Magazine, May, 1832.

"It is our painful duty to declare, aloud if that be necessary, that his gift, as weighed against the hard money which the Booksellers demand for giving it you, is (in our judgment) very greatly the lighter. No portion, accordingly, of our small floating capital has been embarked in the business, or shall ever be; indeed, were we in the market for such a thing, there is simply no Edition of Boswell to which this last would seem preferable."

This is pretty plain speaking. And why was Croker's Boswell of 1831, in spite of its variorum notes and abundant illustrations, so very bad an edition? Mr. Carlyle shall explain, as his judgment is less open to cavil in this matter than that of the Edinburgh Reviewer:—

"The Editor has fatally, and almost surprisingly, mistaken the limits of an Editor's function; and so, instead of working on the margin with his Pen, to elucidate as best might be, strikes boldly into the body of the page with his Scissors, and there clips at discretion! Four Books Mr. C. had by him, wherefrom to gather light for the fifth, which was Boswell's. What does he do but now, in the placidest manner,—slit the whole five into slips, and sew these together into a *sextum quid*, exactly at his own convenience; giving Boswell the credit of the whole! By what art-magic, our readers ask, has he united them? By the simplest of all: by Brackets. Never before was the full virtue of the Bracket made manifest. You begin a sentence under Boswell's guidance, thinking to be carried happily through it by the same; but no, in the middle, perhaps after your semicolon, and some consequent 'for,'—starts up one of these Bracket-figures, and stitches you in from half-a-page, to twenty or thirty pages of a Hawkins, Tyers, Murphy, Piozzi; so that often one must make the old sad reflection, Where we are, we know; whither

we are going, no man knoweth! It is truly said, also, There is much between the cup and the lip; but here the case is still sadder; for not till after consideration can you ascertain, now when the cup is at the lip, what liquor it is you are imbibing; whether Boswell's French wine which you began with, or some Piozzi's ginger-beer, or Hawkins's entire, or perhaps some other great Brewer's penny-swipes or even aleagar, which has been surreptitiously substituted instead thereof. A situation almost original; not to be tried a second time! But, in fine, what ideas Mr. Croker entertains of a literary whole and the thing called *Book*, and how the very Printer's Devils did not rise in mutiny against such a conglomeration as this, and refuse to print it,—may remain a problem."

Our remark, therefore, that the first edition of Boswell by Croker was the worst that had been published, is not inconsistent with praise bestowed on particular portions of the work, whether of the original text or the editorial annotations. In the 'Literary Gazette' of 1831, the editor of the time said of the work, that "it throws a light upon many persons and things left obscure by Boswell himself;" and a second notice commenced thus:—"We return with avidity to our pleasant task of skimming these amusing volumes, and taking off some of the newest and richest cream which floats upon them." These notices of the work consisted almost wholly of extracts, no criticism being ventured on which might give offence to the publisher. What would have been the consequence of a more independent tone of criticism we have since learned; our remark about the badness of the edition having elicited from the publisher an advertisement, in which the laudatory notices in the 'Literary Gazette' of 1831 are contrasted with the depreciatory remark of 1856. We did not object to the insertion of this offensive advertisement, because it was sufficiently obvious that the flattering notices it contained of the original edition of Boswell appeared some years before our editorial connexion with this journal. What we have to complain of is that Mr. Murray should have issued a pamphlet of 'Answers,' acknowledged by us last week, under the head of 'Publications Received,' in which all these notices are repeated against us, dated, it is true, but arranged with other notices under the heading "Mr. Croker's last Edition of Boswell," while the reader is left in ignorance of the fact of Mr. Croker having altered the plan of his book, and thereby removed the objections which chiefly elicited adverse criticism.

Mr. Croker and the publisher were so persuaded of the fault that had been committed, that in the edition of 1835 the whole plan of the book was altered, and Boswell appeared in the original form, while Croker and the commentators resumed their proper place in the appendix and foot-notes. This was a practical confession of the justice of the criticisms of the work to which the 'Answers' solely refer, and to which condemned and abandoned edition our passing remark also alone referred.

THE ARCTIC QUESTION.

The following is a copy of the memorial presented to Lord Palmerston on the Arctic Question.

London, June, 1856.

My Lord—Impressed with the belief that Her Majesty's missing ships, the *Erebus* and *Terror*, or their remains, are still frozen up at no great distance from the spot whence certain relics of Sir John Franklin and his crews were obtained by Dr. Rae, we whose names are undersigned, whether men of science and others who have taken a deep interest in Arctic discovery, or explorers who have been employed in the search for our lost countrymen, beg earnestly to impress upon your lordship the desirableness of sending out an expedition to satisfy the honour of our country, and clear up a mystery which has excited the sympathy of the civilised world.

This request is supported by many persons well versed in Arctic surveys, who, seeing that the proposed expedition is to be directed to one limited

area only, are of opinion that the object is attainable and with little risk.

We can scarcely believe that the British Government, which to its great credit has made so many efforts in various directions to discover even the route pursued by Franklin, should cease to prosecute research, now that the locality has been clearly indicated where the vessels or their remains must lie; including, as we hope, records which will throw fresh light on Arctic geography, and dispel the obscurity in which the voyage and fate of our countrymen are still involved.

Although most persons have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no survivors of Franklin's expedition, yet there are eminent men in our own country, and in America, who hold a contrary opinion. Dr. Kane, of the United States, for example, who has distinguished himself by pushing farther to the north in the search for Franklin than any other individual, and to whom the Royal Geographical Society has recently awarded its founder's gold medal, thus speaks:—

"I am really in doubt as to the preservation of human life. I well know how glad I would have been, had my duty to others permitted me, to have taken refuge among the Esquimaux of Smith Strait and Etah Bay. Strange as it may seem to you, we regarded the coarse life of these people with eyes of envy, and did not doubt but that we could have lived in comfort upon their resources. It required all my powers, moral and physical, to prevent my men from deserting to the Walrus Settlements, and it was my final intention to have taken to Esquimaux life had Providence not carried us through in our hazardous escape."

But, passing from speculation, and confining ourselves alone to the question of finding the missing ships or their records, we would observe that no land expedition down the Back River, like that which, with great difficulty, recently reached Montreal Island, can satisfactorily accomplish the end we have in view. The frail birch-bark canoes in which Mr. Anderson conducted his search with so much ability, the dangers of the river, the sterile nature of the track near its embouchure, and the necessary failure of provisions, prevented the commencement even of such a search as can alone be satisfactorily and thoroughly accomplished by the crew of a man-of-war, to say nothing of the moral influence of a strong-armed party remaining in the vicinity of the spot until the confidence of the natives be obtained.

Many Arctic explorers, independent of those whose names are appended, and who are now absent on service, have expressed their belief that there are several routes by which a screw vessel could so closely approach the area in question as to clear up all doubt.

In respect to one of these courses, or that by Behring Strait, along the coast of North America, we know that a single sailing vessel passed to Cambridge Bay, within 150 miles of the mouth of the Back River, and returned home unscathed; its commander having expressed his conviction that the passage in question is so constantly open, that ships can navigate it without difficulty in one season. Other routes, whether by Regent Inlet, Peel Sound, or across from Repulse Bay, are preferred by officers whose experience in Arctic matters entitles them to every consideration; whilst, in reference to two of these routes, it is right to state that vast quantities of provisions have been left in their vicinity.

Without venturing to suggest which of these plans should be adopted, we earnestly beg your lordship to sanction, without delay, such an expedition as in the judgment of a committee of Arctic voyagers and geographers, may be considered best adapted to secure the object.

We would ask your lordship to reflect upon the great difference between a clearly defined voyage to a narrow and circumscribed area, within which the missing vessels or their remains must lie, and those former necessarily tentative explorations in various directions, the frequent allusions to the difficulty of which, in regions far to the north of the voyage now contemplated, have led the major-

ity of persons, unacquainted with geography, to suppose that such a modified and limited attempt as that which we propose, involves further risk, and may call for future researches. The very nature of the former expeditions exposed them, it is true, to risk, since regions had to be traversed which were totally unknown; while the search we ask for is to be directed to a circumscribed area, the confines of which have been already reached without difficulty by one of her Majesty's vessels.

Now, inasmuch as France, after repeated fruitless efforts to ascertain the fate of La Perouse, no sooner heard of the discovery of some relics of that eminent navigator, than she sent out a searching expedition to collect every fragment pertaining to his vessels; so we trust that those Arctic researches, which have reflected much honour upon our country, may not be abandoned at the very moment when an explanation of the wanderings and fate of our last navigators seems to be within our grasp.

In conclusion, we further earnestly pray that it may not be left to the efforts of individuals of another and kindred nation already so distinguished in this cause, nor yet to the noble-minded widow of our lamented friend, to make an endeavour which can be so much more effectively carried out by the British Government.

We have the honour to be, my lord,

Your lordship's obedient servants,

F. Beaufort, Rod. I. Murchison, Wrottesley, Egerton Ellesmere, F. W. Beechey, Richard Collinson, Charles G. B. Daubeney, W. Whewell, W. H. Sykes, John Fergus, P. E. de Strzelecki, W. H. Smyth, Ashurst Majendie, Robert Fitzroy, E. Gardiner Fishbourne, Robert Brown, George Macartney, Leonard Horner, W. Henry Fitton, Lyon Playfair, Thomas Thorp, Charles Wheatstone, William Jackson Hooker, Joseph D. Hooker, John Arrowsmith, Peter La Trobe, W. A. B. Hamilton, Robert Stephenson, J. E. Portlock, C. Piazzi Smyth, C. W. Pasley, George Rennie, J. P. Gassiot, G. B. Airey, J. F. Burgoyne.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston,
M.P., G.C.B.

In addition to the above mentioned, many officers of the royal navy who have been employed in the search after Franklin, and who are now absent from London, have previously expressed themselves to be favourable to the final expedition recommended.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We are happy to announce that the Board of Admiralty have decided to recommend the payment of the reward of 10,000*l.* offered by Her Majesty's Government, "to any party or parties who, in their judgment, shall by virtue of his or their efforts succeed in ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin, and the crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*," to Dr. Rae. The first clue to the missing voyagers was, it will be remembered, the discovery of the relics at Montreal Island and the mouth of the Back River.

Our engraving this week represents a curious slab, lately received from the palace of Ashur-bani-pal, at Koyunjik. It depicts the Queen of Nineveh walking in a garden, in which are palms in full bearing, and trees entwined with vines. She is accompanied by an attendant, probably, from the peculiar feathered head-dress he wears, an Abyssinian or Nubian eunuch, and by a tame lion. As there is no inscription on the slab, it is not possible to determine what queen is here represented. The slab has been cracked and otherwise much injured by the fire which consumed the palace.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Crystal Palace Company is to be held on Monday. The report to be submitted to the shareholders on this occasion gives but a remote promise of any instalment of dividend, but exhibits boldly the dif-

faculties through which the directors are successfully struggling. Nearly 100,000*l.* have yet to be raised, to pay off out-standing liabilities, and a resolution for the issue of debentures, for about a third of this amount, will be moved at the forthcoming meeting. The great work has been completed at the portentous cost of nearly a million and a half. The income of the company during the past year has been:—

Season Tickets	£19,836
Railway Visitors	40,106
At the Doors	9,820
Rental for Space	5,256
Refreshment Contracts, &c.	7,444
	£82,462

The expenditure charged to revenue for the same period has been 53,000*l.*, leaving a profit of nearly 30,000*l.* on the year's business. The directors calculate upon reducing the expenditure during the present year about 5,000*l.*, without detriment to the establishment, and the measures set forth for the improvement of the revenue, now that the stupendous works are completed, give promise of much public gratification, if not of private emolument.

At a *conversazione* held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday evening, in connexion with the Scriptural Museum, addresses were delivered by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Rae, the Arctic traveller, and other members of the Association. The museum now occupies temporary rooms at 22, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, from which a variety of objects, illustrative of Biblical history and literature, were brought for the inspection of the meeting. M. Van de Velde, the Dutch missionary and traveller in Syria, exhibited a very interesting and beautiful series of about a hundred drawings of scenes in the Holy Land and adjacent regions. Many of them relate to places not on the beaten tracks of Syrian travel, and they form a valuable contribution to the pictorial topography and history of Palestine. With regard to the Scriptural Museum, we may state that it is established with the view of awakening and stimulating interest in the study of the Bible, and at the same time collecting materials for its illustration. A library has also been commenced, and a scheme of lectures is projected in connexion with the museum. The object is one deserving public support, of the desire to afford which the meeting of Thursday evening gave gratifying evidence.

A meeting at Stirling this week has given demonstration of a desire long felt in Scotland to possess some monumental memorial of the hero of the early national independence, William Wallace. The Earl of Elgin, who presided, described in eloquent and sensible terms the spirit to which this scheme owes its origin. A historical remembrance of the glory of the country in the days of its separate nationality is a very different affair from the absurd attempt to perpetuate Scottish provincial independence on the part of the Scottish Rights Association. The deeds of Wallace, and of Bruce, whose name it is proposed also to associate with the monument, now belong to British history, and may be regarded with pride by all subjects of the United Kingdom, though a monumental memorial of them may well be raised on the soil dignified by their valour, and ennobled by their patriotism. Yet, after all, Robert Burns, in the two opening lines of his grand Bannockburn ode, could say for the heroes whose names are there united, *exegi monumentum ære perennius*.

That a uniform decimal system of measures, weights, and coins, will eventually be used in all civilized communities there is little reason to doubt. The experience of those countries where such a system has been introduced has amply confirmed the expectations of reason and of science as to the practicability and utility of the arrangement. Last year, at Paris, the subject of the uniformity of weights and measures among different nations was forced upon the attention of the jurymen and commissioners of the Exhibition, and they were induced to draw up a declaration, of which the following is a translation:—"The undersigned,

members of the International Jury of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, or Commissioners sent by their respective Governments to this Exhibition, declare it to be their deliberate opinion, that one of the methods best adapted to accelerate that happy movement, which brings all nations together in the paths of their industry, would be the adoption of a universal system of weights and measures. Such a system would resemble a common language, spoken and understood in all parts of the world. Considering each country by itself, they are of opinion that a large portion of valuable time would be saved to all persons engaged in industrial occupations, such as the heads of commercial houses and other establishments, engineers, clerks, and workmen, if this uniform system were decimal, the multiples and divisions of the units being formed by multiplying or dividing each other by ten. This saving of time would be still greater, if the different units denoting length, surface, bulk, weight, and money, were deducible from each other according to decimal relations between their elementary constituents. They think that the practice established in each country of denoting the units of weight and measure by names of long standing would be no obstacle; since in the greater number of cases nothing would prevent the application of these ancient names to the new units. They consequently deem it their duty earnestly to recommend to the consideration of their respective governments and of enlightened individuals, friends of civilization and advocates for peace and harmony throughout the world, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures, computed decimally, both in regard to its multiples and divisions, and also in regard to the elements of all the different units." This was signed by about two hundred persons, most of them of distinction and influence in the various countries represented at the Paris Universal Exhibition. At the Statistical Congress held in Paris the same year, this resolution was passed:—

"The Congress, considering how much the adoption by different nations of a uniform system of measures, weights, and coins, would facilitate the comparative study of the statistics of different countries, resolves that it is desirable to put such a uniform system into energetic practice."

These two official resolutions are but expressions of the general feeling on the subject, among commercial as well as scientific men. An international association for obtaining a uniform decimal system is now in active operation, with Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, as general president, and a number of public men as office-bearers of the British branch. On Monday a meeting was held at the Rooms of the Society of Arts, attended also by delegates from various literary and scientific institutions, when the subject was discussed, and steps adopted for maturing public opinion on the question.

We understand that Mr. Thackeray has accepted an invitation from Edinburgh, to deliver his lectures on the Four Georges, at the Philosophical Institution of that city, in November.

A new story, by Lady Emily Ponsonby, author of 'The Discipline of Life,' &c., is announced by Messrs. Hyst and Blackett. It bears the title of 'The Young Lord.'

We are requested to state that the Annual *Conversazione* of the Architectural Museum will be held on Wednesday, July 16th, and not on Wednesday next, as announced in the printed cards.

The French Government, in the distribution of honours on the occasion of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, did not overlook literary, artistic, and scientific men. M. Le Verrier, of the Observatory at Paris; M. Nisard, of the French Academy; M. A. Thierry, of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences; M. Liais, of the Paris Observatory; M. Saint Georges, dramatic author; M. Meissonnier, the artist; Count A. de Vigny, of the French Academy; M. Semart, of the Institute; M. Massé, the composer; M. Sauvageot, of the Museum of the Louvre, and many artists, authors, or savans obtained promotions in, or nominations to, the Legion of Honour. Presents of books were,

on the same occasion, made to a great number of provincial libraries.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, the discovery of a new system of telegraphic communication, based on the reflection of the sun by means of glasses, was announced. It was described as peculiarly applicable to Algeria, where the establishment of electric telegraphs is not possible; but it can be adopted in more northern countries as well. The apparatus employed consists of a peculiar arrangement of glasses, and it enables signals, resembling those of Morse's telegraph, to be transmitted with the greatest facility and correctness to a distance of twenty leagues. The apparatus does not require to be fixed, and is of small volume. The inventor of this ingenious system is M. Leseurre, an *employé* of the Telegraphic Administration in Algeria.

At a recent sale in Paris, a letter of the poet Corneille was sold for 40*l.*; it contained these lines:—

"En matière d'amour je suis fort inégal,
J'en devise assez bien et le fais assez mal.
J'ai la plume féconde et la bouche stérile;
Bon galant au théâtre, et fort mauvais en ville;
Et l'on peut rarement m'écouter sans ennui,
Que quand je me produis par la bouche d'autrui."

At the same sale, a letter of Fenelon was sold for 8*l.* 10*s.*; one of La Rochefoucauld for 14*l.*; and a signature of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuits, for 8*l.*

M. Huet, a descendant of the learned Bishop of Avranches, has issued a prospectus of a complete edition of the prelate's works, in six octavo volumes. The Latin text is to be accompanied by a translation in French on the opposite page, and the sum realised by the sale, after deducting the cost of reproduction, is to be expended upon a statue in bronze of Huet, to be erected in one of the public places in Caen, his native town. The late Archbishop of Paris—the martyr of the barricades—testified in 1846 his approval of this undertaking, which may now be considered as achieved. The following are the contents of the volumes:—'*Origenis Commentaria in Sacras Scripturas*,' '*Demonstratio Evangelica*,' '*Censura Philosophiæ Cartesianæ*,' '*Questiones Alnetane de Concordia Rationis et Fidei*,' '*De Interpretatione*,' '*De Optimo Genere Interpretandi*,' '*De Claris Interpretibus*,' '*Iter Succium*.' These, as already observed, are to be accompanied by translations. The others were written by the learned bishop in his mother tongue, and are as follows:—'*Traité de la Situation du Paradis Terrestre*,' '*Mémoires sur l'Histoire du Cartésianisme*,' '*Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation chez les Anciens*,' '*Traité de la Faiblesse Humaine*,' '*Histoire et Origine de la Ville de Caen*,' '*Discours à l'Académie*.'

The treaty between France and Saxony for the mutual protection of literary and artistic property, which we announced some weeks back, was officially promulgated in the '*Moniteur*' of the former country on Tuesday last, and has consequently now force of law. Its enactments are substantially the same as those of preceding treaties on the same subject between France and other countries. As the piracy of French books and works of art was carried on more extensively in Saxony than in any other state in Germany, it is to be supposed that those German countries which have not yet signed similar treaties will shortly do so. And then the only nation in the world worth speaking of, which will labour under the disgrace of tolerating the pillage of authors, artists, and publishers, will be the United States of America.

The Imperial Library at St. Petersburg has just had presented to it a magnificent copy of the famous Sanscrit poem, *Bhagavad-Geta*, which is held in the highest esteem by oriental scholars, and of which translations have been made in our language. The present has been made by a Russian named Kossovitch, and he obtained the manuscript from an aged Hindoo, who died at St. Petersburg some years ago.

In the '*Dresden Gazette*' we read that the King of Saxony "has graciously permitted Herr Bernhard Tauchnitz, bookseller in Leipzig," to accept and wear the order of knighthood of the '*Eichen-*



SCULPTURE FROM THE PALACE OF ASHUR-BANI-PAL, AT KOYUNJIK. — In the British Museum:

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Ju
—
kro
Ki
to
pu
Le
fir
don
his
ins
ord
T
a v
and
per
the
qua
wis
the
of t
J
the
mon
the
'D
hop
rap
kut
tion
ove
com
beg
pur
Esc
his
pen
mon
'A
phe
Fra
at le
I
a ve
mac
vati
stel
hea
side
mon
wro
each
leng
in t
site
wer
the
room
bea
tool
room
thei
It
simi
for t
publ
ever
rem
sequ
book
for t
men
ber
ling
of p
prop
elec
A co
then
be p
T
city
of th
Conse
cess
T
publ
dram

krone," conferred upon him by his Majesty the King of Holland. Herr Tauchnitz, who is known to Englishmen principally by his cheap issue of re-publications from Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, &c., marked *copyright editions*, is one of the first booksellers and publishers in Leipzig, and has done a great deal for the modern literature of his country. The present is, I believe, the first instance in Germany of a bookseller having had an order of merit conferred upon him.

The widow of Immermann is about to publish a volume of the correspondence of Heinrich Heine and her late husband. From Alfred Meissner's pen we are now promised a complete biography of the cynical and eccentric poet, and from another quarter, 'Sketches of Character and Conversations with Heinrich Heine;' and we may expect, for the next few years, a certain trade in the remains of the poet.

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm have just published the fourth number of the second volume of their most valuable German Dictionary, which brings the work (now in its third year) to the word 'Dampfkutsche.' These learned brothers give the hope that their Dictionary will now progress more rapidly. Slow as it is, however, it is a 'Dampfkutsche' (steam carriage) compared to the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française.' It was handed over in the year 1836 to the tender mercies of a commission, the members of which, six in number, began their labours in that year, and have steadily pursued their arduous task up to the present time. Each commissioner received 1200 francs a year for his trouble, making a total of 144,000 francs expended on the work up to this year, which, in the month of June, had been brought down to the word 'Affectionnée.' At this rate we may fairly prophesy that, even if the 'Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française,' when completed, be not valuable, it will at least be costly.

In the neighbourhood of Yesel, in Luxembourg, a very important discovery of ancient remains was made, in the latter end of last month, in the excavations of a quarry. It consisted in ten colossal skeletons of human beings, lying in a row, their heads placed towards a wall, ninety feet long; beside four of the skeletons were found swords, rather more than two feet long, and with square handles wrought out of one piece of metal; at the side of each skeleton lay small daggers, three inches in length, and, by itself, a long sword with a guard in the shape of a cross. Earthen urns were deposited at the feet of the figures, and many coins were picked up close by. On excavating further, the foundations of a building consisting of twelve rooms were exposed, and in one of the rooms a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered. Iron tools and leaden pipes were found in the other rooms. The excavations are to be continued, and their progress carefully watched.

It is now proposed to form a society in Germany, similar to the Camden, Hakluyt, &c., in England, for the publication of old manuscripts or the republication of rare and scarce works, which, however interesting in themselves, would yet hardly remunerate as a commercial speculation, and consequently not lying in the province of the German book trade. The society intends to confine itself for the present to works dating from before the commencement of the Thirty Years' War. Each member will pay five thalers a-year (about fifteen shillings), and will receive from sixty to eighty sheets of printed matter, and have besides the right of proposing works for printing. The first book selected is a collection of poems by Hans Sachs. A committee of six gentlemen, including amongst them Jacob Grimm, will decide what works are to be printed.

The Paris papers announce the discovery in that city, in the course of the demolition of some houses, of the remains of a Roman cemetery of the time of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors.

Turin papers announce the discovery of an unpublished poem by Petrarch, and of the original drawing of the *Holy Family* by Raphael.

FINE ARTS.

Brick and Marble in the Middle Ages: Notes of a Tour in the North of Italy. By George Edmund Street, Architect, F.S.A. Murray.

THE author of these pages is an architect, and something more. He is an artist, in the widest sense of the word, who has studied carefully and independently the principles of his own branch of the arts, and their bearings upon the public mind of his own times. When we add to this, that his observations and theories are accompanied by a warmth which amounts to enthusiasm; and that his success in his own profession has been marked by his obtaining the second prize in the competition of designs for Lille Cathedral, it will be seen at once that he is a writer to whose opinions upon every ground of deference is due. Before, however, proceeding to enter upon Mr. Street's conclusions, let us briefly notice the materials of which this volume is composed. In an autumn tour of about six weeks, Mr. Street found opportunity to visit the principal towns of North Italy which are interesting for their Gothic remains in brick and marble. The leading features of these buildings he selected at once with the rapidity of a well-versed ecclesiologist, and we thus have in a form which does not weary us with a useless extent of detail, all that the general reader can require, all, indeed, that he can well carry away with him, of the peculiarities of construction and ornament which this style presents to his notice. The principal places visited may be enumerated in a sentence—Coire, Bergamo, Coccaglio, Brescia, Verona, Venice, Mantua, Cremona, Pavia, Milan, Monza, and Como. The framework in which the architectural notes are inclosed is the slightest possible. A diary which records glorious weather and magnificent scenery, alternating with gloomy clouds or scorching sun—which enumerates detestable inns and excellent dinners; old-lady-like frights about no beds, which always end comfortably at last; and the "boldness" of a party that pushed on from Paris "before the table d'hôte was much more than half over," rather wearies the reader at first; but when Mr. Street warms fairly into his subject, he speaks with no mean authority, and we listen with interest and attention. The notes on art and architectural subjects are always valuable—thus, from a scene in Paris, Mr. Street points out the way in which a peripteral building may be made use of. He observed the walls of the Madeleine within the columns hung with rich draperies; and a long procession marching out of the east door, round the circuit of the church, and in again at the west door; an effect which may well be imagined to have been very striking. In the clerestory of the choir of St. Clothilde, the practice of staining glass so as to destroy its transparency is remarked upon and condemned. Mr. Street was among the first of our architects to point out this fundamental principle in the construction of all good stained glass; and it is now we believe universally recognised and acted upon. In Notre Dame, he does not fail to exclaim against the painted imitations of statues that fill the niches; and the almost more miserable papering of the vaulting of the aisles with blue paper, powdered with gold bees. If, as has been said, the taste for art descends lower among the masses of France than with us, such an exhibition as this in

the metropolitan church of Paris would induce us to wish for the absence of that taste altogether. Mr. Street rather hastily, but in a spirit which it must be confessed these and similar displays provoke, goes so far as to say that in Paris the fête-composers and decorators seem to be the architects of the day, and that the tendency of this fact is to make people in France accustomed to exhibitions, whose shortcomings are pardoned on the score of their temporary character—whilst the artist is lowered by assisting in the production of ephemeral works. He must have forgotten for a moment the external restorations of Notre Dame, the Saint-Chapelle of which he had just been speaking, and the enormous new works of the Louvre—monuments which certainly must be meant to last for ages.

It is at Bergamo that we are first introduced to the forms of architecture which are the especial subject of the work, and upon the Boretto of that place Mr. Street makes some remarks which have a practical interest for Londoners. He observes upon the singularly close, even huddled, grouping of this building, upon which much of its exquisite beauty depends; and goes on to observe that people, ignorant of real principles in art, talk as though somewhat would be gained by pulling down St. Margaret's Church in order to let Westminster Abbey be seen; whereas, the certain result would be, a great loss of scale in the Abbey if seen without another building to measure it by; besides the loss of that intricacy and mystery which is one of the chief evidences of the Gothic spirit.

Again, speaking of the columns set in doorways, which are among the most striking features of Italian architecture, we are cautioned to regard them as simply ornamental, and not as constructional features; and the author adds that perhaps in all doorways the shafts, being really incapable of supporting any considerable weight, would be better if, by their twisting and moulding, they were clearly shown by their architect to be meant to be ornamental only.

Verona with its magnificent campanile of the Palazzo Scaligeri, the world-renowned tombs of the same family, the church of Sa. Anastasia, one of the noblest in the pointed style in the north of Italy, simple in character, but covered with paintings on almost all parts of the interior, and remarkable for the variety and beauty of its pavements, the Duomo, and churches of San Zenone, and S. Fermo Maggiore, detain the writer long, and will interest the reader as much as any part of the volume. The result of an elaborate and, upon the whole, admiring criticism of the Scaliger tombs is, that their chief lesson to modern architects must be, first, the value they ought to place upon the simple detached circular shaft, and next, the beauty and strength of effect which is secured by the cusping of a large arch in a proper manner.

Venice next occupies a large portion of the author's attention, and here the discriminating taste of an architect, already pledged exclusively to the Gothic view of the question, is particularly useful in displaying the modifications of the pointed style under the influence of the conflicting and intermingling systems which Venice presents to the architectural student. Mr. Street is candid enough to say, upon the first sight of St. Mark's, that he found its west front so indescribable, its novelty so very startling, that it was hard to know whether to admire it or not; and

finally, although imprinted on the mind as a very beautiful vision, he considers it never to be absolutely reproduced or taken as a model. The descriptions of the interior of St. Mark's, with its flood of gold and mosaics, and its strangely undulating floor—that of the Santa Maria dei Frari, and of many of the scattered bits of domestic architecture in Venice, show the effect which the city, despite its prostration and decay, can yet exercise upon a mind instinct with feeling, and trained by education to admire rightly and discriminate justly. It should be mentioned, however, that Mr. Street did not find the Venetian churches (St. Mark's excepted) come up to his anticipations; and he considers that pointed architecture was never thoroughly developed in Venice, but always tied down and encumbered by Byzantine and classic sympathies.

On the exterior of the cathedral of Milan Mr. Street's remarks are again most valuable. His view is that the architect, probably a German, being excluded from the use of the steep lines of roof, which were common in northern Europe, endeavoured to supply their upward springing tendency by an accumulation of vertical lines in his panelled buttresses and walls; but that the result has been a total failure, as the horizontal line after all is painfully prominent. The circuit of the church, however, being completed, and the flight of steps leading to the western door mounted, every feeling, he says, must give way to amazement and delight—amazement, that the same mind which conceived the exterior should be able also to conceive anything so diverse from it as the interior; and delight, that anything so magnificent and so perfect should ever have been raised on the southern slope of the Alps to exhibit the power and majesty of the pointed architecture of the north.

We have hitherto said nothing of the illustrations which adorn this work; and yet they are in many respects the most important part of it. Practically, we believe, few people study anything else, and if they did, Mr. Street's able descriptions, wherever he enters into close details, would be comparatively useless to the non-professional reader without this assistance. The greater number have been engraved on wood from Mr. Street's drawings, by Mr. Jewitt, one of our best engravers, who has put forth all his skill on this occasion. The combined efforts of both artists have rendered these wood engravings perfect gems of book-illustration, amongst which we may mark as unexceptionable in accurate and minute drawing, and beautiful light and shade, the Archway, Ponte del Paradiso, Venice; the N. Transept, Cathedral, Cremona; the Campanile, Palazzo Scaligeri, Verona; and the Broletto, Como. The admirable perspectives of the various arches, of a wheel window, for instance, in the view of the Broletto, Brescia, are particularly to be noticed. In some of these subjects the engraver has had to make the difficult choice between the sacrifice of detail on the one hand, and of shadow on the other; the pure architect would, perhaps, wish to see the former retained; the artist, proper, could not dispense with the latter; but ordinarily, it must be acknowledged, the success has been remarkable. The illustrations in colour, to represent the contrast between brick and stone, fail in the tint, which is too pink for brickwork. There are also some reproductions of pen and ink drawings, by the anastatic process, which are confused in detail and brown in colour, leaving

us more free to admire the skill and power of the wood engraver where his art has been employed.

Something more, however, is contained in this book besides description and illustration, and when the last sunset has gone down upon the Italian mountains, and the last stately campanile and chequered Broletto have been described and admired, there remains the consideration of how far the spirit that raised these monuments can be revived in our own days. We must return to Mr. Street's volume.

Another pair of art productions, appropriate to the events of the present year, though not originally intended to commemorate the restoration of peace, have been published by Messrs. Fuller, of Rathbone-place. Many of our readers will remember, some time since, two elegant and expressive pictures, by Mr. J. J. Jenkins—one representing the home sorrow of a long-expecting wife, the other the return of the weary soldier, who, looking through the well-known window, let fall his hat and stick, in the sudden rush of feeling, as he observes his weeping partner within. The events have been chosen with true artistic taste, and the subjects were painted with all Mr. Jenkins's care and simple refinement of treatment. This couple of pictures have now been engraved in a mixed style of line and stipple, by W. Holl. The light and shade in both engravings has been well preserved, and the contrasts between the delicate human features, and the finer textures of dress, with the rough and dark shades of other portions of the two scenes, are very striking. The homely beauty of the ideas will gratify many; and the execution of the engravings is not unworthy of the originals.

A collection of paintings by Professor Waldmüller, of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, is now at Messrs. Phillips', in Bond-street, shortly to be offered for sale. The collection was inspected on Monday last by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, and two of the pictures were purchased for the Royal Gallery. Professor Waldmüller paints in the *genre* style as to subject; but his works present great variety. In the peasant and domestic scenes he is free from much of the hardness and wooden texture, and from the dark muddy shadows, that are so prevalent in German works; and in some of the landscapes a high degree of art is perceptible. A subject representing *The Sale of the Pet Calf* in particular will strike every eye as combining merits of a high degree of excellence—the figures and landscape uniting in a general effect of much gaiety and brilliancy. The style of these works is interesting from its novelty, and in many respects in accordance with the popular style of the present day.

The Order of Release, by Millais, has at length been engraved, in a spirit worthy of its original, by Samuel Cousins, A.R.A. We have already said enough as to the merits of this composition to need any comment on this occasion: it only remains to be said that in execution the work is inferior neither to its subject nor the artist; and the pleasurable emotions inspired by one of Millais' masterpieces will now be transmitted amongst thousands to whom the original is unknown, as well as among many who will be glad to have their recollections revived. The balance and force of colour have been maintained in the plate with a skill that does honour to the difficulties and triumphs of the engraver's art.

The French Government has commissioned Mr. Yvon to execute a large painting of the assault on the Malakhoff, for the galleries of Versailles, and the artist has just returned from the Crimea, where he went expressly to examine the famous tower and the ground. A painting of the Battle of the Alma has already been added to the collection of historical paintings at Versailles.

A Society of Painters in Water Colours, on the plan of that in London, has been formed in Brussels.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The libretto of *I Capuletti ed i Montecchi* is better and more skilful than the music. The conduct of the story differs materially from that of Shakspeare's play, but the points of divergence are judiciously selected for lyric purposes. The *Romeo* of the opera is the head of his house, and in this character makes proposals of peace to the Capulets. The rejection of his offer brings out that heroic element which affords so favourable an opportunity for the display of Mdlle. Wagner's serious powers. *Tibald* is not slain, and thus a situation of profound emotion is obtained, when the rage of the rivals is suddenly suspended by the approach of *Juliet's* funeral procession. *Mercutio* and the nurse are left out, and the movement of the piece, without any loss of its vital interest, is simplified and concentrated upon the lovers. The structure is essentially dramatic throughout, and all the salient points are seized and clearly presented. That Mdlle. Wagner's impersonation of *Romeo* is distinguished by ability of the very highest order, is not contested even by one or two critics who believe that they have discovered in it traces of preparation and diligent study. All great conceptions are marked by thought and care in the rendering; and although we have failed to detect in Mdlle. Wagner any of those conventional artifices by which consummate tact sometimes usurps the powers of genius, we discern in her the spirit, the earnest study, and absorbing emotion of the true artist. Naturally graceful, her form unconsciously takes picturesque attitudes, which experience of their value has enabled her to profit by; but she never sacrifices the truth of the scene to the beauty of a *pose*, or attracts to her own person the attention which is due to the passing action. She always fulfils the idea of which she is the exponent in its close relation to surrounding influences. It is impossible to separate her from *Giulietta*. Never was the intensity of love more exquisitely expressed; and never did lover more completely identify himself with the object of his worship. Mdlle. Wagner, instead of throwing the other performers into shadow, as the mere stage egotist invariably does, lifts them up to her own height, inspires *Tibald* with an energy by no means inherent in Signor Reichardt, and awakens in *Giulietta* a new and more enthusiastic life. The scene where *Romeo* pleads to his mistress in vain was full of varied and touching alternations of tenderness and anger, of broken reproaches and appealing devotion, which it would have been difficult for any *Giulietta* to witness without disturbance. Again, in the scene of the funeral procession, that cry of anguish which *Romeo* utters as he lies upon the earth stricken down by grief, must have reached the heart of the coldest *Tibald*, and drawn out from it a corresponding emotion. But it is at the tomb of *Giulietta* that the actress achieves a triumph such as the stage has not witnessed since the days of Pasta. The solemnity of the passage in which *Romeo* desires his followers to leave him alone with the dead, 'Per pochi istanti me qui lasciate! Arcani ha il duol che debbe solo alla tomba confidare,' and the terrible meaning extracted from it, thrilled the audience into a hush of silence that testified a hundredfold more eloquently than the loudest applause the impression it had produced. Every articulation of the feelings wrought upon by the fluctuations of the final scene was portrayed with close and truthful pathos; and most fearful was that last address to the body, in which *Romeo* apostrophises his dead love, 'Tu sola, o mia Giulietta, m'odi tu sola! Looking back upon this remarkable performance as a whole, there is nothing strikes us in it so forcibly as the completeness of the general conception. The most difficult of all stage achievements is to realize and sustain a distinct conception of a character through the medium of musical dialogue; and perhaps the highest praise that can be awarded to Mademoiselle Wagner is that her *Romeo* stands out as perfectly in all its lights and shadows, as if, instead of singing in different music, she had been speaking the lan-

guage of Shakspeare. Mdlle. Jenny Bauer obtained tumultuous approbation, and won it by the most legitimate means, in the third act, where she asks her father's blessing before she retires to her chamber, after drinking the sleeping potion. The whole of that passage was marked by strong emotion, and drew down clamours of applause. If Mdlle. Bauer would trust more implicitly to the sweetness of her voice, and suffer its delicacy at all times to repose on its own gentle strength, she would do greater justice to her unquestionable powers. Sometimes, by making too great an effort to fill the house, which is altogether unnecessary, for the slightest murmur is heard in its remotest nooks, she hurts her effects; when she keeps within her natural compass, she is always charming. Signor Reichardt delivers the vague music entrusted to him with judgment, and in two or three places soars into unexpected excellence. It would be well to remember, however, that *Tebaldo* is a fiery and impetuous lover, and that he should never be permitted to subside into apathy. To make the most of the music is meritorious; but in the presence of such vigour as that displayed by Mdlle. Wagner, *Tebaldo* demands more than the ordinary share of passionate energy.

The *Barbieri di Siviglia* was performed on Monday evening, at the Royal Italian Opera, for the first time this season, with the following unusually efficient cast—Ronconi *Figaro*, Mario *The Count*, Boio *Rosina*, Fornes *Don Basilio*, and Tagliafico *Don Bartolo*. The music of this charming and ever-welcome opera was admirably given by the band and chorus, and the performance was altogether most satisfactory.

The Philharmonic Society brought its season to a close on Monday evening, with the performance of Schumann's *Paradise and the Peri*, the chief soprano part being sustained by Madame Goldschmidt. We refrain from saying more of this concert, than that the selection of a work not favourable for personal display, and not attractive to the English public, was chiefly due to the generous consideration of Jenny Lind, as we have been used to speak of her in connexion with such kind acts. Schumann, as many know, is laid aside by mental infirmity, and we believe it was because it was represented that this performance of his work might be serviceable, that Madame Goldschmidt gave it the *prestige* of her name at this Philharmonic concert. Had this been known, some of the unseemly critiques on the performance might have been spared. At the close of the concert her Majesty sent for Madame Goldschmidt and Madame Schumann, with whom she courteously conversed, while Prince Albert congratulated Professor Sterndale Bennett on the success of the first season of his directorship of the Philharmonic concerts.

Mr. Alfred Mellon's third and last morning concert takes place at the Hanover-square Rooms this day.

Ristori has appeared in a new part, the *Pia de Tolomei*, of Carlo Marengo's five-act tragedy of that name, but with success inferior to that which attended her *Medea*. The play is tedious, poor in dialogue, and at once improbable and feeble in plot. The tragedy, shadowed so darkly by the four lines which Dante places in the mouth of the lady *Pia*, is frittered away into a melo-drama of the most ordinary description, made up of scraps stolen from Shakspeare, Scott, Lovell, and Eugene Sue. A husband jealous in a vulgar way, an *Iago* of a vulgar breed, and a very boarding-school kind of heroine, constitute the leading characters. The cause of the jealousy is very much the same as in *The Wife's Secret*; the scene from *Ivanhoe*, between Rebecca and the Templar, furnishes the only effective situation in the piece; and a last act, filled with the physical horrors of disease and death, in the taste of the worst French school, sends the audience home with sensations similar to what they would carry from a clinical lecture. To this result Ristori contributes by a style of performance which has, in our eyes, the demerit of being at once unreal and unideal, ghastly yet untrue. The long scene in which *Pia* is shown wasted by the fever

engendered by the malaria of the Maremma, instead of inspiring the spectator with a feeling of profound pathos, which alone could justify it, produces one merely of horror and disgust. It is an exhibition of symptoms of physical prostration in a combination which is impossible, where the body is everything and the spirit nothing. The senses of the audience are excited, but their sympathies are not roused, neither are their minds elevated by those gleams of spiritual strength which make even death beautiful. The actress seems wilfully to prefer snatching an easy triumph by startling and easy effects, purchased, however, at the sacrifice of nature as well as art, to adopting the more difficult but nobler mode of treatment. Such a play, so acted, is a weariness and a disappointment; it neither amuses, elevates, or instructs. To have seen it once is to have seen it once too often, and one is only anxious to forget that Dante's *Pia* has ever come before him in such a guise.

M. Berlioz has been elected a member of the musical section of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, in the room of the late Adolphe Adam. As composer, few of his countrymen were worthy to compete with him; as musical critic, none.

From Vienna we learn that the Emperor has announced his intention of being present at the monster musical festival, to be held in Salzburg, in September, in honour of Mozart's hundredth birthday. The Emperor will be accompanied by the whole of the Imperial Court. It is expected that there will be an extraordinary attendance of musical celebrities from all parts of Europe. The concerts are to be on a scale of great magnificence, and the money collected on the occasion is to be appropriated to the funds of the Salzburg Mozart-eum, an institution for the encouragement of rising artists, and for the support of poor and aged musicians, which has been already described at length in the pages of the 'Literary Gazette.'

A new oratorio by Klingenberg, called *John the Baptist*, was produced on the 4th of this month, in the Conservatorium at Munich; it is a work of great originality and beauty. The performance was executed before a crowded audience by the members of the orchestra of the royal theatre, assisted by several of the best musicians in the service of the Prince of Hohenzollern. The success of Herr Klingenberg's oratorio was undoubted.

Twenty-eight singing societies, it is announced, will attend at Brunswick, to assist at the festival in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the "Great North German Sängerbund," which is to be held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of July. Among the expected musical guests are Spohr, Marschner, Fischer, Otto Joachim, and several others of German celebrity, though not familiar to English ears.

The Emperor of the French has written a letter to Ponsard, the dramatic poet, complimenting him on his last new comedy, the *Bourse*—in which, says his Majesty, "he was really happy to hear him brand with all the authority of his talent, and combat by the inspiration of the noblest sentiments, the fatal passion of the day"—Stock Exchange speculation.

The playgoers of Paris seem to be shaking off that strange complaisance which distinguished them for years, and which caused every new piece, whether indifferent or bad, as well as good, to be imposed on them as a success. Within the last few months they have condemned more than one piece at the Théâtre Français, and have rather roughly treated others at other houses; and within the last few days they have, by the good old fashion of hissing and hooting, compelled the withdrawal at the Français of a comedy in three acts, called *Le Pied d'Argile*, by a writer unknown to fame, named Bourgeois.

Herr Litolf has just finished a complete musical accompaniment to the first part of Goethe's *Faust*, which is said to contain much that is beautiful. He has dedicated his work to Liszt.

Capellmeister Dorn has written a new opera, called *A Day in Russia*.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL. — May 28th. — Colonel Portlock, Vice-President, in the chair. The following communications were read:—1. 'On the Silurian Rocks of Wigtownshire.' By J. C. Moore, Esq., F.G.S. The objects of this communication were,—1st, to point out a remarkable arrangement in the rocks which form the peninsula between the Mull of Galloway and Corswall Point; and, 2ndly, to show the relative positions of the graptolitic schists of Wigtownshire and of the coarse conglomerate and limestones of Ayrshire. 2. 'On the action of Ocean-currents in the formation of the Strata of the Earth.' By C. Babbage, Esq., F.R.S. In the first part of this paper the author traced out the laws which regulate the distribution of very finely divided earthy matter, borne outwards from river-mouths and sea-cliffs into the ocean-currents, over extensive areas. The time that a particle of matter requires to fall through a given distance in a resisting medium depends—1st. On the specific gravity of the particle itself. 2nd. On its greater or less magnitude. 3rd. On its form. 4th. On the law of the resistance of the medium through which it falls. These several points were treated of by the author, who then proceeded to show under what conditions certain finely triturated substances, of given size and composition, suspended in a current of a given velocity, would be deposited in a sea of a given depth. He noticed also how the uniformity of a stratum might be interfered with by the varying conditions both of the sediment and of the sea-bottom. Altered relations between the specific gravity, the shape, and the size of the particles, when duly adjusted, render ocean-currents capable of either separating mixed substances, or of combining together different substances. Hence endless combinations arising from the variation of these conditions. Local elevations and depressions of the sea-bed, on which sediment brought from a distance is deposited, were pointed out as probable causes of irregularities in stratified deposits,—giving origin, indeed, either to outliers or disconnected masses, which might be sometimes supposed to have been due to subsequent denudation. Sedimentary matter carried by ocean-currents to the profound depths of the ocean subside into these depths beyond the reach both of currents and of wave-action. The downward motion becomes continually diminished, and the particles ultimately come to absolute rest, or move through water of increasing density with excessive slowness, so as to cover the ocean-bottom with an incoherent pulpy mass of fluid mud, of great thickness, and less dense for the most part in the upper than in the lower part,—or to form a similar mass of sediment suspended in mid-water. It was also pointed out that in the immense period of time during which this sediment is subsiding into the profound ocean-depths and massing itself into a mud-bed, various hydrographical changes might take place and cause new currents to bring different sediments over the same area, which newer deposits would descend into and be mingled with the older precipitates. The author proceeded to treat of the effects of an alteration of isothermal surfaces caused by the interference of this more or less suspended mud-cloud with the conduction of heat from the earth's surface. Consolidation of the lower strata would be caused by the isothermal surfaces below the ocean rising upwards. Currents of heated water, similarly caused, might variously disturb the sediment and give it flexuous stratification. Heated water might be retained in portions of the sedimentary masses, and alter by its solvent power the constituent materials; or the heated water might be converted into steam, or generate permanent gases, which might derange or alter the suspended material in various ways. If the sediment had not reached the bottom, but formed a freely suspended mud-cloud in mid-ocean, the effect of the interposed bed of fluid mud impeding the upward progress of heat from the lower region would be necessarily to increase the heat of the water below the mud, and thus place the sediment between the upward pressure of the heated water and the down-

ward pressure of the overlying water. The ocean above would cease to derive its usual supply of heat from below, and become climatically altered. The now consolidated mud-bed would of its own weight either sink bodily down, and take different positions according to its consistency and the form of the ocean-bottom, or it would be contorted and broken through from the effect of the accumulated heat below. In tracing the results of this upward pressure and bursting, the author observed that on the enormously thick and partially consolidated stratified mass one or more weak points would admit of the formation of elevated domes, and that from the bursting of one of these domes, in a sea of much greater length than breadth, a vast wave would be propagated through the plastic matter, which would advance and be followed by others less perhaps in degree. As the original wave advanced, the diminishing depth of the ocean would cause the head of the wave to advance with greater speed than its base, impeded by friction on the ocean-floor, and give it its advancing form and a steeper declivity in front than on its hind side: this might be carried so far that the foremost wave may even double itself over, and yet, owing to the plasticity of the mass, there might be no breach of continuity. To the transmission of such impulses through semi-consolidated strata, the author refers for an explanation of the overlapping and inversion of strata seen in the Appalachian and other mountain-ranges. The paper concluded with remarks on the indications of the age, and causes influencing the structure of deposits, such as cleavage, &c., in connexion with the foregoing observations on sedimentary formations, and as illustrating, with them, some of the consequences of several physical causes which act through vast intervals of time upon the strata forming the crust of the earth.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 11th.—John Lee, LL.D., F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Robert Kelt, Esq., of Bradford, was elected an Associate. Mr. Wilks exhibited a fine collection of spurs, among which were a brass one of the time of Henry VI., with a long neck, a rowel of eight points, and the shanks curved to fit the ankle of the wearer. This was found in 1854, upon digging the foundation of a house in Tower Royal, Cannon-street; another of the time of Henry VII., the neck and shanks of brass, and the rowel of steel, found near old Fleet Ditch; a third specimen of iron, *temp.* Henry VIII., having the eight rowel-points dagger shape, was found in a sewer running through Bread-street and Watling-street, in February last. Another, of the same time, had a rowel in form of a disc, with thirty-six deeply serrated points, found at Queenhithe, and now in the possession of Alderman Rose; a spur, of the time of Philip and Mary, of brass, with engraved shanks, found in Fleet Ditch, New Bridge-street, in 1846. Mr. Wilks also exhibited a well-finished spur of brass, of the middle of the seventeenth century, found at Leonminster; and a magnificent pair of Mauro-Spanish spurs of the middle of the sixteenth century. Mr. Wright exhibited a fine Italian ivory carving, of the seventeenth century, representing, with exquisite feeling, St. Katherine paying adoration to the Virgin and Child. Mr. Syer Cuming exhibited an elegant specimen, in silver, of a reliquary box, belonging to Mr. C. Elliott, having a representation of Ignatius Loyola on one side, and the Santa Casa of our Lady of Loretto on the other. Mr. Cuming read a paper on the subject, produced other examples, and gave the legendary history attached to them. Mr. Cuming also exhibited, on the part of Dr. Kendrick, of Warrington, a remarkably fine specimen, in brass, of an equestrian knight, forming one of the now rare specimens of mediæval drinking vessels. It is a hollow brass casting, without any apparent soldering of its parts, except where the body of the rider has been fractured. It measures ten inches high, the same in length, and weighs 4½ lbs. In the chest of the horse is a round opening, from which a metal pipe extends one inch and a quarter into the body of the horse, on the head of which, between the ears, is a triangular

opening, which appears to have formerly been closed by a well-fitted lid, the hinge of which now remains. Two plugs are also inserted, one in the fore shoulder, the other in the hip. From the armour of the knight and other accessories, this specimen is referred to the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. Mr. Cuming recorded other specimens in terra cotta and metal, and exhibited portions of some, together with drawings, in illustration of his communication, which was ordered to be printed. The Rev. Thos. Curteis exhibited, through Mr. Planché, an interesting specimen of an hour-glass stand, from Otford Church, Kent. Mr. Fisher laid before the meeting a shilling of Edward VI., found at Midstead, in Hants, and a sixpence of James I., found at Caversfield, Oxon. Mr. Patrick produced a curious knife, with the date 1570 engraved on it, together with the name of the owner, in ivory, "Francis Drake," the celebrated circumnavigator. Mr. Jobbins laid upon the table a large collection of drawings, illustrative of mediæval art in Italy, intended for publication.—The public meetings were then adjourned over to November 26th, and it was announced that the Congress for 1856 would be held at Bridgewater, commencing on the 25th, and terminating on the 30th August.

ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL.—April 10th, at Coggeshall.—Mr. J. Disney in the chair. Lady Franklin, Mr. Du Cane, and Mr. Veley, were elected members. A paper by the Hon. R. C. Neville, President, descriptive of a Roman burying-place at Great Chesterford, was read by the Rev. Professor Marsden. In a paper on the early history of Coggeshall, the Rev. E. L. Cutts, Secretary, noticed the foundation of the abbey of that place in 1139, by Queen Matilda, and he expressed an opinion that the monks of Coggeshall were amongst the first who made moulded bricks in Britain. He also adverted to numerous documents illustrative of the early trade of the town, and read the programme of a pageant exhibited by the weavers of Coggeshall in 1791, which was apparently a restoration of some ancient festival. The business of the meeting having been concluded, some curious timber-houses of early date were visited; the church of Little Coggeshall, an edifice of the thirteenth century, in good substantial repair, but now deserted, was next explored: the Abbey farm, with its numerous relics of the old conventual buildings, and the noble parish church, completed the survey taken by the members of the Society and their friends.

NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL.—April 10th.—At Norwich, in St. Andrew's Hall, a paper was read by Mr. Harrod, Hon. Sec. of the Society, upon the Ancient Convent of the Black Friars. Having alluded to the fact that the noble hall in which the meeting was held had originally formed the nave of the conventual church of that establishment, Mr. Harrod proceeded to state that other very extensive remains of the conventual buildings were also in existence, though their existence was comparatively but little known. These remains were then carefully and minutely described, and the account of their present appropriation, and of their combination with more recent structures, afforded a most curious illustration of the vicissitudes to which the partly-ruined monastic houses were subjected at and after the "dissolution." "In concluding my observations," said Mr. Harrod, "I would beg to urge on those who may have any influence with the corporation, to prevent, as far as possible, the further demolition of these ancient remains. The site may well be made available for many useful purposes, without disturbing the relics of old times, which can never be replaced. I know no such extensive remains of the brick and stucco work of the fourteenth century, and such a valuable example ought to be preserved for the admiration of future generations, who may probably be better able to appreciate its merits than the present."

CHEMICAL.—June 16th.—*Last Meeting of the Session.*—Dr. W. A. Miller, F.R.S., President, in the chair. Messrs. Wurtz, Piria, Strecker, and Schroetter, were elected Foreign Members, and Dr. Dupré an Associate of the Society. Mr. J. A. Wanklyn communicated a paper "On Cadmium-Ethyl." Mr. W. S. Clark introduced a modification of Gay-Lussac's washing bottle. Mr. J. L. Wheeler exhibited and described a new voltaic battery, in which the platinum plate of Grove's arrangement was replaced by numerous fragments of gas-carbon. Professor F. A. Abel read a paper "On the Composition of some Foreign Varieties of Iron." The author considered that good specimens of English cold-blast iron were quite equal to foreign charcoal-iron.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Thursday—Zoological, 3 p.m.

Saturday—Asiatic, 2 p.m.

VARIETIES.

THANK GOD FOR ALL.

I.

BESIDE yon oak a rustic roof appears,
A cottage garden leads unto the door,
A few wild plants the lowly casement cheers,
And all around looks neat, though all is poor.
There Philip dwells, and takes a neighbour's part,
Though little be the means his help to test;
Yet still, though poor, he says, with grateful heart,
'Tis well to labour,—and that God knows best!

II.

The hare flits by him with her dewy feet,
As blithe of heart he quits his cottage gate;
The golden village lane with dawn is sweet,
And Philip feels content, though low his state:
For labour unto him can joy impart,
'Tis independence to his honest breast;
And still, though poor, he says, with grateful heart,
'Tis well to labour,—and that God knows best!

III.

His wife beside the door waits his return,
His children's voices meet him half the way,
And while the sun within the west doth burn,
And bird and brook sing sweet the close of day,
Philip forgets his toil, his cheer to find,
By little arms and little lips caress;
And gazing round, exclaims, with grateful mind,
Thank God for all,—thank God, who knoweth best!

CHARLES SWAIN.

Birthplace of Charlemagne.—This still continues the question of our Belgian academics. At every sitting it is renewed, and at every sitting some new idea is suggested which is infallibly to prove the silken thread to the solution. The subject was of course brought forward in the last sitting of the Brussels class of *Belles Lettres*, on the 26th ult., and it was thought, if the whereabouts of the mother of the hero could be ascertained at about the critical period of her confinement, a practical inference would necessarily lead to the long disputed consequence. It is in this new direction that attention is now turned, and the 3000 franc prize attached to the discovery is ordered to remain open for fifteen years in order thoroughly to *approfondir* the subject.—*Brussels Herald*.

Herr Oswald Röhlich, a performer on the French horn in the orchestra of the Karl's Theatre, in Vienna, has obtained the exclusive patent for his invention of a new machine attached to brass wind instruments. It has been submitted to repeated trials by experienced artists, and the value of the invention is fully recognised by all who have seen it. The peculiar advantages of this discovery consist in a freer and less interrupted passage of the air, so that the tones are more equal and full, and produced with less strain on the lungs of the performer than in instruments otherwise constructed; the notes which must be sustained are also better regulated, and the accumulated water can be re-

moved in a much shorter time than before. This new invention is spoken of by instrument-makers in Germany as most important, and likely to be soon very extensively adopted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. G. P.—F. C. H.—Bota—J. H. H.—B. R.—R. G. P.—received.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

LAND.—Notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, the Senate will proceed to Elect Examiners in the following subjects, and at the Salaries stated, for the ensuing year. The Examinations will begin on the 16th of September next. Salaries commence from the next quarter day after election.

THE EXAMINERS NAMED WERE ELECTED 16th JULY, 1855.

	Salaries for 1856-7.
GREEK.—William Nesbitt, A.M., Professor, Q. C. Galway	£100
LATIN.—Rev. Charles F. Reichel, B.D., Professor, Q. C. Belfast	100
ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Rev. Charles F. Darley, A.M., Professor, Q. C. Cork	50
LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.—Rev. James McCosh, LL.D., Professor, Q. C. Belfast	50
MATHEMATICS.—Rev. Robert Carmichael, F.T.C.D., A.M., Professor, Q. C. Galway	100
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—George Johnstone Stoney, A.M., Professor, Q. C. Galway	100
CHEMISTRY.—John Blyth, M.D., Professor, Q. C. Cork	100
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Joseph H. Corbett, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Professor, Q. C. Cork	100
ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—Alexander Gordon Melville, M.D., M.R.I.A., Professor, Q. C. Galway	75
MODERN LANGUAGES.—M. J. Frings, Ph.D., Professor, Q. C. Belfast	50
MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY, and PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—Joseph Beete Jukes, A.M., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Director, Geological Survey	50
JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Thomas Edward Cliffe Leslie, LL.B., Professor, Q. C. Belfast	40
LAW.—Michael Barry, M.R.I.A., Professor, Q. C. Cork	40
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—John England, A.R., Professor, Q. C. Cork	50
AGRICULTURE.—J. F. Hodges, M.D., Professor, Q. C. Belfast	50
CELTIC LANGUAGES.—Cornelius Mahony, Esq., Inspector of National Schools	20
MEDICINE.—Samuel Gordon, M.B., F.R.C.S., Physician to the Whitworth Medical Hospital	100
SURGERY.—Christopher Fleming, M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.I.A., Surgeon to Richmond Hospital	100
MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACY, and MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—William Barker, M.D., Professor in the Department of Science and Art	100
MIDWIFERY, and DISEASES OF WOMEN and CHILDREN.—Richard Doherty, M.D., Professor, Q. C. Galway	75
SANSKRIT AND ARABIC (separately, £30 each), if held by one Person	60

Candidates to make application by letter, on or before the 7th of July next (none received after that date can be considered). Letters to be written on quarto paper (headed with the name of the Candidate, and the subject he proposes to examine in), to be addressed to

ROBERT BALL, LL.D., Secretary, Queen's University, Dublin Castle.
June 20th, 1856.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.—CIRCULAR

NOTES (value £10 and upwards, free of charge for stamps), and LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at all the principal cities and towns of Europe and elsewhere, are issued at the head office and branches, as follows, viz.:

Head Office, 2, Prince's-street, Mansion-house.
Agent street Branch, Argyll-place.
Charing-cross Branch, 4, Pall-Mall East.
Temple-bar Branch (temporary office), 209, Fleet-street.
W. W. SCRIMGEOUR, Manager.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, 72, Lombard Street; 24, Connaught Terrace, Edgware Road; and 38, Denbigh Street, Belgrave Road.

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, Chairman.
The purpose of life assurance is absolute security to be obtained by indisputable life policies.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Ranges) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years. The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds. The Annual Income exceeds in Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament. All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER

BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each, payable at every important place in Europe. These notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed abroad free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, Letters of Credit on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. The Letters of Credit are issued only at the Head Office in Lothbury. The Circular Notes may be obtained at the Head Office in Lothbury, or at any of the branches—viz.,

Westminster Branch..... 1, St. James's Square.
Bloomsbury "..... 214, High Holborn.
Southwark "..... 3, Wellington Street, Borough.
Eastern "..... 87, High Street, Whitechapel.
Marylebone "..... 4, Stratford Place, Oxford St.
Temptle Bar "..... 217, Strand.
The rate of interest allowed on deposits of £500 and upwards at the Bank or any of its branches is now 3½ per cent.

J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a Capital of £250,000, invested in Government and Real Securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation of the Premiums, and all belonging to the Members. The Assurances in force are £1,250,000, and the Income £50,000 per annum.

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, together with the List of Bonuses paid on claims in 1855, and the Office Accounts for the same year, will be given on a written or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

May 24, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, a GENERAL MEETING of PROPRIETORS will be held at the Society's Office, Fleet Street, London, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of JUNE next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, to elect a DIRECTOR in the room of William Chisholme, Esq., deceased: to elect FIVE other DIRECTORS, and TWO AUDITORS, when those who go out of office by rotation will be proposed for Re-Election: and also for general purposes.

The Director to be chosen in the room of William Chisholme, Esq., will remain in office until the 24th day of June, 1860.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF THE LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, to the Annual General Meeting of the Members, held at the London Tavern, on FRIDAY the 13th June, 1856.

In presenting the annual accounts of receipts and expenditure, and balance sheet, in terms of the Deed of Constitution, and the Act of Parliament under which the Company is incorporated, the Board commends the members upon the very satisfactory advance which has been made in the business of the Company, as shown by these accounts. While the business of 1855 exceeded that of the previous year, the accession of new business in 1855 has been considerably larger than that of 1854. Proposals for assurance received since the close of the accounts now presented, exceed those of the same period of last year, by the sum of £25,850, thus showing a steadily progressing increase which has not been impeded by commercial depression, or the consequences of a state of war. The income of the Company, after deducting all policies which have fallen by death or non-payment of premiums, now exceeds £22,000 per annum.

The claims of last year, as was to have been expected, exceed those of the previous year, but it is satisfactory to know that the numbers of deaths still continue to be greatly under the expectancy upon which the tables of premiums are calculated.

It is recommended that the reduction of 425 per cent. upon the premiums of participating policies be continued, which will embrace all the participating policies on which five annual premiums have been paid prior to this date.

The Board have received valuable aid from the Branches established in London, and active exertions have been and are still making in getting respectable and influential persons to act as agents in the provinces. Still, to the exertions and influence of the members, yearly increasing in number, the Board look with confidence for assistance in further developing the great and peculiar advantages the community may derive from this purely Mutual Life Assurance Company.

TORRINGTON, Chairman.
London, 72, Lombard Street, June 12, 1856.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF BRITISH

MOSES, comprising a General Account of their Structure, Fructification, Arrangement, and General Distribution. By R. M. STARK, Esq. 20 Coloured Plates. 10s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR HISTORY OF PALMS AND

THEIR ALLIES. By Dr. BERTHOLD SEEMANN, F.L.S. With 20 Tinted Chromo-landscapes. 10s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

POPULAR GARDEN BOTANY; a Familiar

Description of Plants suitable for Cultivation in Gardens. By AGNES CATLOW. 20 Coloured Plates. 10s. 6d.
Lovell Reeve, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an Oriental

Botanical Preparation for Improving and Beautifying the Complexion. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, render it indispensable to every toilet. Price 1s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.

Compounded of Oriental ingredients, imported at a great expense, this Powder is of inestimable value in Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, imparting to them a Pearl-like Whiteness, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Sweet and Pure.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the Label, and "A ROWLAND & SONS, 20, HATTON GARDEN," engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each Box. Price 2s. 6d. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

MALVERN SELTZER.

"Malvern is not more celebrated for its glorious Hills, pure Air, and charming Scenery, than it is for the sparkling freshness, absolute purity, and health-restoring properties of its Mountain Springs."

LEA, PERRINS, and BURROWS, GREAT

MALVERN, Sole Local Agents for SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER. The delicious Seltzer, manufactured at the Holy Well with the pure and pellucid water which flows from the granitic rocks of Malvern is supplied direct from the place of manufacture by LEA, PERRINS, and BURROWS, Pharmaceutical Chemists and Mineral Water Agents, to whom orders for MALVERN SODA, POTASH, and MAGNESIA WATERS, MALVERN LEMONADE, and PURE MALVERN HOLY WELL WATER, should also be addressed.

Either as pleasant beverages, or as medicinal drinks, simply refreshing and antiseptic, or absolutely curative, in cases of Acidity, Heartburn, Gout, &c., these Malvern Waters are unrivalled.

212 MILNERS' HOLDBAST and FIRE-

RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1810-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder Proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no Safe is secure). THE STRONGEST, BEST, and CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDED EXISTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212) SAFE WORKS,

LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord Street, Liverpool. London Depot, 47, Moorgate Street, City. Circulars free by post.

DRESSING CASES.—AT MR. MECH'S

ESTABLISHMENTS, 11, REGENT STREET, 4, LEADEN-HALL STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures, in Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing-bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle tables. Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same Prices charged at all the Establishments.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
And pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be
THE FINEST STARCH EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.
Price 8d.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEA; its

Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds thence practised by persons who advertise the agency, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement. By A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, London.
London: W. Kent and Co., 51 and 52, Paternoster Row.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER

WATER. Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. SCHWEPPE and Co. can now produce a SELTZER WATER with all the CHEMICAL and MEDICINAL Properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue Manufacturing SODA, MAGNESIA, and POTASH WATERS and LEMONADE, at LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERRY.

Every Bottle is protected by a Red Label bearing their Signature.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AN EXCELLENT MEDI-

CINE.—Perfect digestion and pure bile produce good blood, and if the functions of either the stomach or the liver are disordered, Holloway's Pills will assuredly repair the mischief and enable them to supply the channels of circulation with an uncontaminated fluid. When in cases of bilious indigestion, or disordered stomachs, why not use this invaluable remedy, which has cured thousands when every other medicine failed? The number of years these Pills have been in use confirm the efficacy of their good effects.—Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

BIOGRAPHIES,

PUBLISHED BY

HAMILTON, ADAMS, AND CO.

33, PATERNOSTER ROW.

THE LATE DR. KITTO,

Editor of "THE PICTORIAL BIBLE," &c.

By J. E. RYLAND, M.A.

8vo, cloth, 15s.

REV. CHARLES WOLFE, A.B.

By the Ven. ARCHDEACON RUSSELL.

Fcap. cloth, 6s.

ROBERT AND JAMES A. HALDANE.

By A. HALDANE, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Crown 8vo, 5s. 6d.; demy 8vo, 12s. cloth.

REV. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, M.D.

By his Son, JOSEPH BEAUMONT, Esq.

Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law.

8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

REV. DR. NETTLETON.

Edited by Rev. ANDREW A. BONAR.

Fcap. cloth, 4s. 6d.

ALEXANDER PATERSON.

(THE MISSIONARY OF KILMANY.)

12mo, 1s.; crown 8vo, 2s. cloth.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

By SIR DAVID BREWSTER, K.H., A.M., D.C.L., &c.

2 vols. 8vo, cloth, 24s.

JOHN MACKINTOSH.

(THE EARNEST STUDENT.) By Rev. NORMAN MACLEOD.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

FRANCIS L. MACKENZIE.

(EARLY DEATH NOT PREMATURE.) By Rev. C. P. MILES.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

REV. WILLIAM JAY,

(AUTOBIOGRAPHY.) Edited by Rev. Dr. REDFORD and Rev. J. A. JAMES.

Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. cloth.

ABBY BOLTON.

(THE LIGHTED VALLEY.) Preface by Rev. W. JAY.

Fcap. cloth, 3s. 6d.

ANNA MARIA CLARKE.

By her Son, Rev. T. G. CLARKE.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

MR. SAMUEL BUDGETT,

(THE SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT.) By Rev. W. ARTHUR, A.M.

12mo, 2s. 6d.; crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

SAMUEL HICK.

(THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.) By Rev. J. EVERETT.

24mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

REV. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D.

Author of "Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons."

Fcap. cloth, 4s. 6d.

REV. THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D. LL.D.

By his Son-in-Law, the REV. DR. HANNA.

4 vols. demy 8vo, 42s.; 2 vols. crown 8vo, 12s. cloth.

MARY LUNDIE DUNCAN.

By HER MOTHER.

Fcap. cloth, 4s. 6d.

ELIZABETH JOBSON.

(A MOTHER'S PORTRAIT.) By Rev. F. J. JOBSON.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.